

密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper
for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME XXVIII

SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1924

NUMBER 2

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI CHINA,
BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF
THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking
MARGARET C. POWELL, Local Editor and Women's Interest
R. B. LIBBY, Financial Editor and Business Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

H. F. MACNAIR, Editor, Current History Finance and Commerce
C. F. REMER, (America) PETER S. JOWE, (Hankow)
HIN WONG, (Canton) PEI-YU CHIEN (Tientsin)
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking) JOHN A. COOK, (Chita, Siberia)
JOHN R. MUIR (Chengtu) H. P. SHASTRI

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE
CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN.
IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND
FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES
THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY
ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST
OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs

Growing List of Bandit and Military Atrocities	37
The "Flurry" in the Affairs of Japan and Russia	38
Britain's New Relations with Tibet	39
American Interest in the Bankruptcy of China	40

Special Articles

Making Peace in China	By Charles Dailey	42
Working for More and Better Cotton in China	By P. W. Tsou	44
Educating for Self-Government	By Carson Chang	46
Yang Sen's Victory at Chengtu		50
Who's Who in China		48
Men and Events		49
News from North China		56
News from South China		58
News from Central China		60
The Week in the Far East		62
General News Summary		66
New Books and Publications		68
Outline for the Study of Current History		69
What the Ships Carry between America and China		70
U. S. Court for China		72

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING
IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL
4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

AMERICAN OFFICE WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION

303 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Telephone: Lexington 5300 : Cable Ad.: Scholzem, N. Y.

CHICAGO OFFICE (James Yao) 111 E. Jackson Boulevard,
PACIFIC COAST OFFICES (World Wide News Association)

H. H. CONGER CO. { Los Angeles.....Holbrook Bldg.
{ San Francisco.....Higgins Bldg.

Orders for advertisements and subscriptions in the United States may
be placed through the above offices.

WASHINGTON BUREAU

J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

GROWING LIST OF BANDIT AND MILITARY ATROCITIES

SIX more "incidents" have been added to China's "Dishonor List" of bandit and military atrocities since the last publication of the compilation in these columns on February 16. The recent affairs include the beating of a missionary, Rev. Nyström, in Yarkand, Sinkiang, the wounding of a British woman missionary, Miss Allibone, at Chuhsien in Szechuen province, the kidnapping of several women connected with the Canadian Mission in Szechuen, the looting of the Friends' Mission at Tungchuan also in Szechuan and the seizure of a foreign owned boat by the military authorities in Chekiang province. There has also been added to the list the name of Mr. Elly Widler who was seized by Chinese soldiers at Chungking charged with smuggling arms. He is still confined in a native jail in the town of Wanhhsien in Szechuen province and according to reports is being held for a ransom of \$200,000. The editor of the *Review* will appreciate it if readers will report inaccuracies which may appear in the list. It should be stated in this connection that this list does not include the thirty and more foreigners who were kidnapped and one killed in the Lincheng Outrage of May 5 last summer, but only covers incidents since that time. The list of killings, kidnappings and atrocities follows:

Killings

June 15—Father P. A. Melotto, Italian, Inchen, Hupeh Released, shot, dying, Tungpeh, September 3.

Aug. 14—Rev. R. R. Whiteside and F. J. Watt, Church Missionary Society, Mienchow, Szechuen.

Sept. 7—*Iyang Maru*. Two Japanese officers killed, two captured. Fowchow, Szechuen.

Dec. 27—Bernard A. Hoff, American Lutheran Brethren Mission, Tsaoayang. Died Jan. 12, 1924, after release.

Dec. 31—Father Achille Roenen, Belgian Mission des Ortos, Hokiao, Mongolia.

Jan. 4—Capt. F. J. Brandt, British, aboard his ship *Tzesui*. Kaochiachen, Szechwan.

January 28—S. S. Keh, Chinese returned student from America employed as engineer on Shantung Railway.

Kidnappings and Outrages

May 15—H. C. Rowson, British-American Tobacco company, released. Captured in April, Pakhoi, Kwangtung.

May—A. Lowe, Canadian, beaten and imprisoned by soldiers, Tsinan, Shantung.

June 15—Father P. A. Melotto, Inchen, Hupeh.

June—Japanese, number unstated. Chàngli, Chihli.

July—W. d'Arcy Weatherbe, British. Yunnan. Escaped August.

July 30—American cargo and passenger ship on Upper Yangtze, the *Alice Dollar*, boarded by general and armed guards. Captain Tornoth, Mrs. Tornoth, Mr. and Mrs. Wyndham and daughter, all wounded by bullets.

Aug. 23—French priest, Talifu, Yunnan.

Sept. 7—*Iyang Maru*. Fowchow, Szechuen. Two Japanese officers. Still captives.

Sept. 10—Elly Widler, Swiss citizen, arrested by Chinese military authorities at Chungking charged with smuggling arms. Ransom of \$200,000 demanded. Still held prisoner in a dirty native jail in the town of Wan Hsien, Szechuen Province.

8. Sept. 20—J. Stamm, German employe of Standard Oil Company, released on September 25 on payment ransom of Tls. 2,000. Capture took place at Luchow, Sze.

Sept. 23—Misses M. Darroch and M. R. Sharp, China Inland Mission, Sihwa-hsien, Honan. Released by Wu Pei-fu's troops, Oct. 30.

Oct. 3—Father Timothy McDermott, American Passionists. Tungwan, Hunan. Escaped later.

Oct. 3—C. Howard Bird and wife, China Inland Mission, Fukow, Honan. Released later.

Oct. 17—F. Strauss, German Liebenzeller Mission, Hungkiang, Hunan. Released on January 4 after payment of ransom.

Oct. 23—Steamer *Sanning* pirated. Three officers wounded and held. Hongkong to Koegmoon.

Nov. 13—Bishop Adeogat Wittner, Apostolic Nicar of East Shantung. French priest and a nun. Changling, Shantung. Released.

Nov. 13—Rev. E. W. Schmalzried, Reformed Church of Christ in the United States. Changteh, Hunan. Ransomed December 24.

Dec. 27—Bernard A. Hoff and wife, both wounded and released, Mr. Hoff dying later.

Dec. 27—Mrs. Juline R. Kilen, American Missionary taken and released Jan. 15, 1924, American Lutheran Brethren Mission. Tsaoyang, Hupeh.

January 3—Supu, Hunan. Fathers Flavian Mullins and Arthur Benson shot at, bullets piercing their clothing and American flag which flew over. American Passionist Mission deliberately fired upon to show contempt.

Jan. 23—Zi-le-Sou near Kwaihwating, Shansi Province. Father Frederick Van Praet, Belgian priest captured, held for ransom finally rescued on Feb. 15.

Jan. 24—Dr. H. Gordon Thompson, British, captured at Paotowchen west of terminus of Peking-Suiyan Railway. Escaped February 1, 1924.

Jan. 28—S. S. Keh, Chinese engineer graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and employed on Shantung Railway. Captured about November 1 and ransom of \$80,000 demanded by bandits. Family paid over \$15,000 all able to raise but Keh was finally murdered and body secretly left in street of Tsinanfu, capital of Shantung Province.

Jan. 30-31—Tungchuan, Szechuen province. Friends Mission Hospital looted by soldiers. All foreigners escaped.

Feb. 1—K. E. Bessell, British Traffic Inspector employed by Peking-Mukden Railway, knocked down and severely beaten by Chinese soldiers because of his refusal to disobey railroad regulations by attaching special car demanded by soldiers for private use.

Feb. 1—Miss E. H. Allibone, China Inland Mission at Chuhsien, Szechuen province seriously wounded in leg by bayonet in hands of Chinese soldier. Few days earlier several women connected with the Canadian Methodist Mission in Szechuen were captured by bandits while on steamer from Chungking to Tuchow but were released upon payment of ransom of \$400 demanded by bandits.

Feb. 18—Rev. R. Nyström, Swedish missionary and two Chinese converts mobbed, beaten and dragged through streets of Yarkand, Sinkiang. Incident resulted from fanatical preachings of a mullah of Turkish origin. Rev. Nyström rescued by Chinese authorities and perpetrators of outrage punished.

Feb. 22—Ling Pao, Honan province, party of foreigners (missionaries) proceeding from Honan province to Sianfu, capital of Shensi province held up and robbed of all jewelry and money including spectacles. Robbery perpetrated by bandits after military authorities had refused an escort.

Feb. 23—Ningpo, Chekiang province, houseboat belonging to Tobacco Products Corporation, American concern, seized upon orders of Military Governor Lu Yung-hsiang. Chinese crew thrown in jail and boat held because of refusal American company to pay illegal tax on cigarettes levied by military authorities, in contravention of treaty between China and United States.

March 1—Changchun, Manchuria province, British and Foreign Bible Society's station raided by bandits. Chinese agent struck on head with axe and killed. Society's activities severely hampered throughout Manchuria by robbers, according to report North China *Daily News* for March 3.

THE "FLURRY" IN THE AFFAIRS OF JAPAN AND RUSSIA

QUITE a little flurry has been caused in the international affairs of the Far East during the past two or three weeks by the numerous rumors and reports of relations between Imperial Japan and Soviet Russia which are apparently becoming more strained day by day. It becomes increasingly apparent that the rulers of the Russian Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are becoming more than a little irritated at their inability to make any noticeable headway toward obtaining recognition from either China or Japan. It was supposed by many that with the recognition accorded by the British Labor government and the signing of a Commercial Treaty between Bolshevik Russia and Fascist Italy, which includes recognition of the Soviet, that Japan would hasten to join the procession and accord to the Bolsheviks that which they have wanted so long and and so badly, to wit—recognition and the opening anew of friendly relations. But the Russians have met an apparently quite unexpectedly obstinate and independent spirit in the Japanese, for the latter seem not greatly more desirous of dealing directly with Russia than they have for the last four or five years. The role which America has chosen in the West, Japan is ready to essay in the Far East regardless—and perhaps because—of the actions of England and Italy and the minor states of Europe.

AT the conferences at Dairen and Changchun Japan negotiated with the Chita government of the then independent Far Eastern Republic. Last spring and early summer M. Joffe spent several months in Japan ostensibly for reasons of health. Whatever the effect the baths or salubrious climate of the cherry-blossom land may have had on his physical health it is evident that his political condition was not particularly improved in as much as no change in the relations of Japan and Russia came about—and M. Joffe himself shortly afterward returned to Russia. A few months later M. Karakhan left Moscow to try his luck at the diplomatic game in the Far East. But to the present his skill and finesse have not been conspicuously more noticeable or successful than those of his predecessor despite the advantage which he has had over M. Joffe by the successful negotiations of Russia's diplomats in Western Europe.

IT is now practically four years since the terrible incidents at Nikolaevsk, one thousand miles north of Vladivostok, in which some seven hundred Japanese nationals lost their lives at the hands of Russian Reds. Japan has repeatedly and firmly demanded that Russia assume political and economic responsibility for this affair; by the former it is required that formal apology be tendered, and by the latter that a salarium of from Yen 50,000 to Yen 100,000 be offered the family of each of the Nikolaevsk victims a total of Yen 35,000,000 to Yen 100,000,000. In order to make good her claim to financial compensation for the loss of her subjects Japan took over the administration of the northern portion of the island of Saghalien. In all negotiations carried on between the two countries from 1920 to the present these two questions of compensation, and evacuation of northern Saghalien have been of primary importance. The question of purchase by Japan of northern Saghalien has been discussed from time to time: the Japanese General Staff and the Department of Agriculture and Commerce have estimated its

value at Yen 150,000,000 while M. Joffe remarked that it would be cheap at Yen 1,000,000,000. But this matter like that of political and economic compensation hangs fire until the matter of recognition can be settled.

SOVIET Russia in the Far East is playing a game of diplomacy similar to that which she has at last successfully played with Great Britain and Italy. Which is to say: Russia demands recognition on the part of Japan and promises immediately thereafter to pay the compensation demanded by the latter. Japan, however, still suspicious—especially so since the discovery of Communist plots for the introduction of Soviet government into that country—and being under the control of an essentially aristocratic and military type of government rather than of a Labor or Fascist government as is the case with England and Italy respectively, declines to grant recognition until her own demands are met. Perhaps it is that Japan feels her position in the East is more highly consolidated at present with an unrecognized Russia than it can possibly be by any arrangement that can be made prior to recognizing that Power. From the developments of the past few weeks it would seem that Russia feels that its prestige is involved, that is, that in as much as she has been successful in first obtaining recognition and then settling outstanding questions with the several European powers she cannot afford to demand and receive less from the nations of Asia. Twice before negotiations have broken down over this issue, and now Russia is stronger by virtue of her enhanced prestige in Europe while Japan's position has suffered by reason of the earthquake visitations of the past few months.

IT is difficult to decide whether Russia is bluffing or whether she is entirely serious. *Reuters Pacific Service* in a cable dated from Tokyo on February 21, tabulated three evidences of Moscow's displeasure with Japan. (1) The Japanese Acting Consul at Vladivostok had been notified that he could no longer continue to function as Consul. (2) The Japanese post office had been informed that transportation of mails to Siberia would not be continued. (3) Japanese newspaper correspondents in Moscow had been ordered to withdraw, and the correspondent in Tokyo of the *Rosta News Agency* had announced that he was under orders to leave. On the next day it was announced that the Japanese Minister in Peking, Mr. Yoshizawa, had been instructed informally to discuss with M. Karakhan, the Soviet envoy, this series of "minor incidents." The notification to the Japanese Acting Consul mentioned above was in the form of a note issued by the Soviet diplomatic delegate in Vladivostok on February 12. This reads as follows: "In view of no concrete issue having been reached notwithstanding Russia's frequent proposals for the deliberation of various pending problems, which have been hampering the establishment of normal relations between the two countries, the Soviet government sees no necessity for the residence of a Japanese government representative and staff in Vladivostok. The residence of such a representative is only required for political, judicial, and economic negotiations. The residence of the Japanese delegate in Russia at present is a one-sided phenomenon inconsistent with a reciprocal principle. The Foreign Office of the Soviet government hereby gives notice that on and after this date it will regard Mr. Watanabe, stationed in Soviet Russia, as a mere Japanese individual without any official capacity whatever directly or indirectly."

THIS is not the first time that the evacuation of a Consulate in Vladivostok has been ordered. Last year a similar step was taken by the Russians in reference to the Consulates of several countries at which time several Consuls withdrew. Undue significance should not therefore attach to the step recently taken by the Vladivostok authorities. The *Asahi*, a leading Japanese journal, has announced receipt of information showing that the mail controversy at least has been quickly and satisfactorily settled for the time being. The post office at Vladivostok has agreed to accept Japanese commercial mail after it has been duly censored by the Russian Trade Bureau. Russia is apparently beginning to remember its age-old longing for power in the East and intends to essay the role once more of an Oriental state. As a step toward this the Soviet is evidently willing to bring pressure to bear upon Japan—and if upon Japan certainly upon China at no distant date. A cable from Tokyo of February 2 states that semi-official Foreign Office reports have confirmed a news despatch to the effect that a member of the Japanese General Staff and two Japanese interpreters have been arrested recently in Vladivostok "without explanation." If this be actually a fact it would seem to show rather clearly that Russia's attitude toward Japan is certainly not one of pure bluff, and that Japan must tread carefully along whatever path she elects to follow in the future. Certainly the relations of China, Japan, and Russia are likely to be of considerable interest during the next few months, and their developments will bear close watching on the part of Great Britain and the United States of America.

BRITAIN'S NEW RELATIONS WITH TIBET

GREAT Britain's new and friendly relations with Tibet are shown in a recent article in the *New York Times* by Brigadier General C. G. Bruce, leader of the 1924 expedition to scale Mount Everest. After explaining the arrangements which are now in readiness for this interesting exploration expedition to the "top of the world of Asia," General Bruce states that the task of the 1924 expedition will be "immensely lightened because of the vastly improved relations of Great Britain and Tibet." His words on this subject as quoted from the *Times* for January 28 follows:

"It is very wonderful to contemplate the difference of our relations with Tibet now and even a short while ago. Our present most friendly—in fact, almost startlingly friendly—relationship with the government of his Holiness the Dalai Lama has been brought about chiefly by the action of our own political officers. Also and no doubt partially by the advance of Bolshevism from the north and by the constant menace of Chinese invasion from the eastern frontier. For it is after all only some eight or ten years since the Chinese were ejected from Tibet and Tibet itself became an independent country. No man has had greater influence on this happy result than Sir Charles Bell, with his unique knowledge and experience.

"It is therefore most important in every way that we should meet all the Tibetan authorities, both high and low in an absolutely above-board manner, and that we should observe to the letter all conditions imposed upon us by his Holiness the Dalai Lama. I cannot imagine any more deleterious action than any attempt to get behind or in the slightest way embarrass either government by overreaching them in any way, after the great difficulties which have been so successfully surmounted by our political officers. Such irresponsible adventures as we have lately heard of without any definite or useful end in view are almost criminal in the results which they may bring about.

"It is strange to think that we have had for some time now a post office and postal officials residing in Lhasa, and that we have had Tibetan artillery officers in training with our Indian Army. This shows a dawn of mutual confidence and mutual friendly relations which have hitherto never been possible. It is therefore the duty of the present expedition always to bear in mind up to its greatest possible capacity that although its ultimate object is the attainment of the highest summit of the earth, it also holds in view the making of every effort to further still more this most desirable condition of affairs with the Tibetan government.

AMERICAN INTEREST IN THE BANKRUPTCY OF CHINA

THE Chinese government with a debt of (silver) \$2,500,000,000 or the equivalent of \$1,250,000,000 in U. S. currency is in a serious condition of bankruptcy. Estimating the population of China at 430,000,000 the debt of the Chinese Republic is something like (silver) \$6 per capita or to express it in its equivalent of American money the national per capita debt of China is only G. \$3. When this is compared to the per capita national debt of the United States which is something like G. \$200 or the per capita debt of Great Britain, G. \$600, the condition of China is all the more pathetic. The bankruptcy of China with the lowest national debt of any country in the world reminds one of a corporation potentially sound but which has been bankrupted through the dishonesty and inefficiency of its officers and directors. In the case of a private corporation which goes on the financial rocks because of the dishonesty and inefficiency of its officers and directors, the bankers who hold the firm's obligations first attempt to induce reforms. Failing this the courts are resorted to and a receiver is appointed. Then the corporation is either conducted under the court's orders until it is back on its feet or it is wound up and its activities brought to an end. Owing to China's inability to save herself it begins to appear that the final result of China's bankruptcy will be a resort to the "courts" or otherwise by the Powers holding the financial obligations. This means, if there is not early internal improvement, an international receivership, somewhat along the line of that recently put into force in Austria and which probably will result in one form or another in respect to Germany.

IN case such a situation comes about in respect to China, and from present tendencies it is apparently inevitable, the United States naturally has an interest in what final action is taken for two principal reasons: First there are the obligations of American citizens, defaulted loans, defaulted obligations for materials purchased by Chinese government organs and unpaid claims to American citizens. The other reason for American interest in this subject is based upon America's traditional interest in the Chinese people as expressed in American policies toward this part of the world over many years and culminating in the decisions of the Washington Conference of 1922. Still another reason for the interest which the American people will have in the final settlement of the Chinese financial problem is based upon the self-evident fact that when further financing is resorted to America naturally will be consulted. This has been true of all international financing for several years and America will not be able to escape her share of the burden when China's time comes. With these factors in mind it is apropos to consider the factor of China's bankruptcy in further detail.

FOR several months there has been functioning in Peking a Chinese Commission for the Readjustment of Finances, headed by Dr. W. W. Yen, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and for a time in recent years, Premier. According to data which this commission has gathered up to the present the indebtedness of China roughly is as follows:

Foreign Debt—secured.....	\$1,360,000,000 (silver).
Internal Debt—secured.....	225,000,000 (silver).
Total secured debt approximately.....	1,600,000,000 (silver).
Foreign Debt—unsecured.....	300,000,000 (silver).
Internal Debt—unsecured.....	200,000,000 (silver).
Total unsecured debt, approx.....	500,000,000 (silver).
Grand total secured and unsecured debts	2,500,000,000 (silver).

The latter figure will probably include everything in the way of debts of both the central and provincial government. None of the large Chinese municipalities with the possible exception of Canton have ever contracted loan obligations. Practically all of the large treaty ports under foreign jurisdiction in China have contracted municipal obligations but since these municipalities are under foreign control their indebtedness has no direct connection with the debts of the Chinese Republic. Since the matter of national debt is closely related to the matter of taxation it is interesting to note that the per capita taxes of China, government, provincial and local, probably do not exceed \$1.20 (silver), which makes an interesting comparison with the taxes of other countries of the Orient such as Japan \$16.00; the Philippines \$7.50; Dutch East Indies \$15; Siam \$9.50 and French Indo-China \$5.50, all of the amounts being given in the equivalent of Chinese silver currency.

THE foregoing estimate of the obligations of the Chinese government does not include the obligations of the Chinese government railways which although in a potentially solvent condition are also suffering from bankruptcy largely from the same causes which are responsible for the bankruptcy of the Chinese government, that is, militarism and general inefficiency. A recent report of the U. S. Department of Commerce concerning the situation of the railways is reprinted from a recent issue of the *Review*.

"The Chinese government has about 4,000 miles of railways under its operation. There are an additional 3,000 miles under operation by other interests. The Ministry of Communications has during the past few years been badly embarrassed through the diversion of railway revenues to political and military ends. In some cases military leaders have held up revenues at the sources. Chinese government railways have and can be operated upon a basis of operating costs equalling but 50% of operating revenues. The railways of China need all their revenues for improvements, betterments and to meet outstanding obligations and commitments. The obligations of the Ministry of Communications of January 31, 1923, were about silver \$720,000,000 including \$44,000,000 for the Ministry and \$55,000,000 for telegraphs. This means a present annual obligation for interest and repayment of principal amounting approximately to silver \$100,000,000. For 1922 the railways' net revenues were \$41,000,000 less \$7,000,000 uncollectable government charges and taking no cognizance of revenues diverted to other uses. It is estimated the railways will during 1923 earn \$100,000,000 without restoring that section of the Peking-Mukden Railway between Shanhaikwan and Mukden which has been taken under the control of the Military Tsuchun at Mukden.

"Of the \$619,000,000 which may be classed as purely railway debts, about \$536,000,000 consist of mortgage and other secured obligation, \$54,000,000 consist of unsecured notes, bills for materials and unpaid accounts of a current nature, while the balance consists of approximately \$29,000,000 of obligations listed in the Ministry's official report as Obligations Without Security. Of the actual mortgages on railway properties the total is probably less than silver \$250,000,000, the remainder being secured by

pledges against various government revenues other than railway property. The Ministry states the total loan service for the \$619,000,000 of obligations to be \$72,000,000 annually. Of this \$45,000,000 is on so-called mortgage securities and the other \$27,000,000 on other secured debts, bills for materials, etc. The real mortgage securities are able to take care of themselves. It is the unsecured debts that are of particular concern to the Ministry. It will be necessary to stretch the \$34,000,000 of revenues under the control of the Ministry and reduce the annual debt service of \$72,000,000, including payments on materials, until they meet."

China's secured debt amounting in round figures to a billion three hundred thousand dollars in Chinese currency is represented chiefly by the Boxer Indemnity levied by the Powers after the uprising of 1900. This debt is secured upon the revenues of the Chinese Maritime Customs and the Salt Tax both of which are largely administered under the supervision of foreigners. The unsecured debt amounting roughly to \$300,000,000 has been contracted almost entirely since 1914 and the larger part of it represents loans contracted by the Chinese government from Japan during the course of the European War. There is however represented in the total between seventy and eighty millions obtained from American, British and French interests. China's defaults upon these obligations, especially the Japanese portion, has been to a very considerable extent responsible for the financial stringency which has existed in Japan in recent years. Japan's inability to get her money out of China, combined with the losses suffered by that country as a result of the recent earthquake and fire, were the primary causes which forced Japan to contract the recent loan of Yen 550,000,000 in New York and London. And the fact that the Japanese were forced to pay an interest rate well above seven per cent in order to obtain their loan shows how the disturbed political and financial situation in the Orient centering principally in China is affecting the whole world financial situation. Japan is a solvent country and is recognized as such in the world's financial markets, but the fact that Japan is located next door to China which is in an insolvent condition, naturally adversely affects Japan's position. It's a good deal like obtaining insurance on a modern fire-proof building located adjacent to an inflammable building. The modern fire-proof building may be an excellent risk from the standpoint of insurance but it suffers because of its location next door to a fire-trap and as a result the owner of the fire-proof building must pay a higher insurance premium.

AS stated in the introduction to this discussion the bankruptcy of China is pathetic because of the fact that the country is potentially sound. Possessing a territory considerably larger than the United States, a population four times as large and with resources comparable only to the resources of the United States, China is unable to pay her bills. Her defaults upon her foreign and domestic obligations are not due to the fact that she has reached the limit of taxation for her per capita tax is probably lower than that of any other country. China's financial troubles are due, to express the situation in simple terms, to the fact that since the overthrow of the Manchus a dozen years ago, the Chinese people have been unable to develop a government in the modern, accepted meaning of the term. Foreign aggression in the form of military conquest and economic penetration in the past have been responsible for much of China's troubles, but the responsibility for most of China's troubles rests with the Chinese people themselves. Their lack of political consciousness or patriotism or whatever it may be called has prevented them from developing their country in

accord with the modern progress of the rest of the world. With all of the attributes of a great nation, the Chinese have failed to take advantage of their opportunities, to sense the trend of the times, as it were, and from the standpoint of most of the country the people are still living under conditions greatly similar to the conditions which prevailed in Europe during feudal times. Other Oriental countries such as Japan, the Philippines, Siam, Asiatic Russia and to a certain extent, India have either independently or with the assistance of foreigners developed, but China, outside of the little centers where foreigners have established themselves, has remained stagnant and a prey to the aggressions of more powerful and enlightened neighbors. The Chinese have developed a military establishment but instead of using it for the national protection have dissipated their strength in a fruitless and purposeless internal struggle which has made the country a subject of international concern. This situation is generally recognized by intelligent Chinese as well as foreigners.

THROUGH the organization of the International Banking Consortium in 1920 and the Washington Conference in 1921-22 the Powers took the first steps toward the formulation of cooperative financial and political policies necessary for handling the China situation. The old idea of imperialism looking to the partitioning of China among the Powers has given way to the new idea of cooperation in the upbuilding of China, and although the new idea has not yet had time for complete development there is no question but that it is on the way toward development and consummation. Just what form this will take no one can say, but that it presupposes some form of international foreign control is self-evident. No nation has yet been able to escape the consequences of an inability to govern itself and to stand on its own feet. The chaos presented by China with a quarter of a billion of the world's population still living in ignorance and in an atmosphere closely akin to feudalistic times constitutes a danger to the world which the world can not afford to overlook in the general interest of mankind. The world needs China and the products of Asia which are locked up in China. They have got to come out some way and if China can't do her share of the work, then the world must do it for her either independently or in cooperation with the enlightened elements of the Chinese people. The only questionable phase of the matter is the method of operation. The Powers in their activities in this part of the world have up to the present been using the methods or rather the tools of the old days of imperialism. There has got to be a general reshaping of policies and modes of procedure. This is on the way but regardless of the method finally adopted, China can't escape the consequences of her situation—her general illiteracy, her undeveloped resources, her lack of the physical elements of modern world civilization and progress.

TO bring the discussion down to specific cases, whether the Chinese leaders desire it or not, they have got to accept their responsibilities. The world has thrown over the imperialism of a bygone age and has decided that China is to exist as an independent nation. Therefore the next step is to enforce that decision upon China, induce her to accept the responsibilities of government which other peoples in other lands have shouldered. From the standpoint of finance it means a complete reorganization and this means in turn foreign assistance or control

regardless of how it is stated. This business of China is potentially sound, but its officers and directors have been both dishonest and inefficient. The time has arrived for those holding the obligations to step in and demand that the business either be administered honestly and efficiently, or that it be wound up and other administrators substituted in place of those who have been mis-managing the institution. The machinery for this action exists in the treaties and resolutions adopted at the Washington Conference. The political phase is covered in the Treaty dealing with the Open Door. The economic and financial phase exists in the Nine-Power Tariff Treaty and the provision for the holding of a Special Conference in China to reorganize the Customs. This is of particular interest to the American government and the American people, not only because of America's traditional interest in this part of the world, but more specifically because of the fact that America took the lead in the Washington Conference and hence is under obligation to see the job through. This element is indicated in the following resolution which was adopted at the last annual conference of the Associated American Chambers of Commerce in China:

American Policy Toward China

"The Washington Conference which met in Washington on November 12, 1921, while called principally for the purpose of discussing the limitation of naval armament, devoted most of its time to a consideration of the problem of China. At the close of the Conference a number of treaties and resolutions were adopted calculated to improve not only the international status of China but also provide a basis for an improvement of the internal situation.

"In spite of the hopes of the leading statesmen of the world as expressed in the treaties and resolutions of the Washington Conference in respect to China, conditions in this country have deteriorated rather than improved and up to the present the leaders of China have shown an absolute disregard of the obligations of China as a sovereign power among the nations of the world.

"Owing to the failure of the unanimous ratification of the various treaties and resolutions adopted at the Washington Conference the United States has made no move toward bringing into effect the Washington Conference decisions. In view of the serious situation which has developed in China as a result of the continued serious internal disorder the practical effect has been to damage the prestige of the United States which nation took the lead in the call and deliberations of the Washington Conference. Unless all governments concerned ratify the Washington Conference treaties without further delay the Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China recommend that the United States government take up this question with the governments prepared to adopt a united policy in respect to the protection of their nationals and the general improvement of conditions in this country.

"Inasmuch as America took the lead in calling the Washington Conference and in directing its discussions it is to be expected that this leadership on the part of the United States is to be maintained, otherwise the prestige which accrued to America as a result of the Washington Meeting is likely to be lost."

Decease of Veteran American Missionary

Mrs. Rebe S. Hykes, widow of the late Dr. John R. Hykes, who has resided in China for the past half century, passed away at Chengchowfu, Honan province, the home of one of her four sons, on the night of February 27. Mrs. Hykes and her husband were among the best known foreign residents of China, both of them having been prominent in missionary and public endeavors in China. Mrs. Hykes was president of the American Woman's Club during part of her long residence in Shanghai. Mrs. Hykes is survived by her four sons, all in China; Mr. A. B. Hykes, manager of the United States Steel Products Company, Shanghai; Mr. John M. Hykes, vice-president and general manager of Messrs. Muller and Phipps, Shanghai; Mr. Edgar R. Hykes, of the Standard Oil Company, Chengchow; and Mr. Ralph K. Hykes, of the Standard Oil Company, Changsha.

Making Peace in China

BY CHARLES DAILEY

Said Marshal Wu to Admiral Wu:
Now, here's a pretty how d'ye do.
If we join the fleets that now are two,
Then Wen is one and Tu makes two.
But if Tu is One and Wen is Two,
Believe me, Wu, I am left to rue,
For who'll be won if Wen is Two?

Ballad of the Chinese Navy.

SLOWLY the veils of mystery and obscurity over the political situation in China are lifting. There is revealed not only the widespread inharmony in the Chihli party, but also on the horizon in at least three directions the clouds of war. Admiral Wu Yu-Lin, the present Minister of Communications, is by profession a naval man and likes to ride on an even keel. He returned to Peking, February 28, after a cruise that touched the ports of Loyang, Nanking, Tsinanfu and Tientsin and was seasick throughout the voyage.

It is a long story, mates, far too long for a chanter and much too complicated for one session of fo' castle gossip. The Ship of State in Peking is leaking. Already some of the hands have been called to the pumps. More would be summoned, but they are required on the deck and foretop. In addition to the troubles from within the craft it is beset by enemies from without. Presently a shot may be fired. It would be but the forerunner of others. Whether the flag of the Chihli party will remain flying three months hence remains to be seen; if it is, it will be a torn and battered one.

Readers of these political articles are fully aware of the extremely delicate position of the Chihli party. Marshal Wu Pei-Fu, as the generalissimo, has his hands full—overfull perhaps. The situation in Szechwan has become worse, despite the roseate announcements from Peking and the Cabinet appointments of Tang Hsi-hou as civil governor, Liu Hsiang as Defense Commissioner of the Tibetan frontier, Yuan Tsu-Ming as Defense Commissioner of the Kweichow frontier, and Yang Sen as Defense Commissioner of the Yangtze reaches of Eastern Szechwan. Yang Sen is commander-in-chief of the expedition into Szechwan. His reward seems inadequate if his victory is all Peking asserts it to be, and this after two costly failures. One is not so certain that these Cabinet announcements are not premature, for across the communications of that long line up the Yangtze sits a force of troops that came swiftly out of Kweichow and Yunnan just at the time the advance column moved so easily into the capital in Chengtu.

Anyone with the lightest knowledge of military matters knows that this army stretched out between Chungking and Chengtu is in a bad way. That is why Wu Pei-Fu is organizing a new expedition, the sole purpose of which will be to expel the Sixth mixed brigade under Lung Shan-Wen, which sits astride the communications below Chungking and holds Chuchow and Luchow. That is the reason also that Wu Pei-Fu summoned to Loyang General Chang Ching-Yao, the Bad Man of Hunan, the man responsible for the murder of the American Missionary Reimert, the man lately pardoned by President Tsao Kun and talked of for an important command in Szechwan until the American government lodged a strongly-worded protest against the appointment of this corrupt general to any place of authority. Chang Ching-Yao returned to Tientsin without an appointment from Wu Pei-Fu. The head of the new force forming for the rescue of the Szechwan campaigners has not been gazetted. Meantime a very large number of troops obedient to the Chihli party is locked up above the Yangtze gorges and is unavailable in the event the party in power is challenged from another direction.

On the lower Yangtze the situation is even more delicate, although not yet critical. Not only does peace seem impossible between Tuchun Chi of Nanking and Tuchun Lu of the independent province of Chekiang, but all overtures have failed. In the maneuvering that has been going on Lu Yung-Hsiang thus far has all the better of it. The net result is to lock up in the section south of the Yellow river and east of mid-Honan all the Chihli forces that might be utilized north of that river should the Manchurian Tiger take it into his head to seek revenge.

In the last week Tuchun Lu has put across one of the cleverest moves yet made in the foxy game being played—a game in which one side does not care to strike and the other does not dare to do so. Lu would rather keep the Chihli party guessing than to engage it in conflict. To-day he not only has the Chihli party guessing but out-guessed. For we read that Sun Chuang-Fang, who had been chosen to oppose Lu Yung-Hsiang on the borders other than those that will be menaced by the Nanking super-Tuchun, suddenly has found himself with an enemy in his own rear, for under the

encouragement of Tuchun Lu, the Fukienese General Wang-Yung-Chuan has set himself up in Foochow, causing Sun Chuang-Fang, the hand-picked man for the invasion of Chekiang out of Fukien, to hie himself off to Yenping. Now Yenping is in the direction of Kiangsi, and it may be that the campaign will be directed from the latter province. Yet there is a pretty stubborn sort of a Tuchun in Kiangsi in the person of Tsai Cheng-Hsan, who may wish to have a say-so himself, and so an important chapter remains to be written. Regarding Lu Yung-Hsiang, one can only repeat the frequent remark of Sherlock Holmes: "The man is clever, Watson."

Now, I have repeatedly said that Wu Pei-Fu is perfectly aware of the peril that confronts the Chihli party and except for his senseless and useless Szechwan campaign, seeks to avoid hostilities wherever possible. Thus there is very good reason for believing that it is true that he seriously advocated the selection of Lu Yung-Hsiang for the Vice-Presidency. Wu Pei-Fu ran against two snags. One of these is the Tientsin faction, headed or at least voiced by Wu Ching-Lien, the erstwhile Speaker of the House of Representatives, who thinks the Vice Presidential chair would exactly fit him without alterations. The other snag is Chi Hsieh-Yuan, the youngest super-tuchun in China, who as overlord of the lower Yangtze wants none of this Lu-Lu business in his neighborhood, as a result of which Marshal Chi and Marshal Wu are not firing together on all cylinders.

There are a few other little things that are disturbing to Wu Pei-Fu's programme. One is the refusal of Chao Heng-Ti to cancel the autonomy of Hunan and come whole heartedly into the fold of Peking because of his fear that Tan Yen-Kai, a 24 karat autonomist if nothing else can be said of him, might organize in his rear. This same situation has caused the sinking but not-yet-set Sun of Canton to take on a new lease of life, and to try to bolster up his cause by the payment of troops through the issue of notes which he is compelling the merchants of Canton to accept. Sun Yat-Sen cannot launch an effective campaign, but he can apply a little moral support to Tan Yen-Kai at a time when Wu Pei-Fu would like to look northward and peep over the Great Wall to see what is going on there.

Speaking of Sun Yat-Sen brings us around to the chantey that forms the opening ode to this Dirge of the Chihli Party. It is where Admiral Wen Shu-Teh gets the benefit of the very small spotlight that I am able to turn upon him. Now the ships that Wen commands were those lured away from Canton through a bribe sent by Wu Pei-Fu and suddenly billeted upon Tsingtao. The presence of this fleet caused great uneasiness upon the part of Admiral Tu Hsi-Kwei, commander of the fleet that makes its base at Nanking and ready to support Marshal Chi. There is a natural rivalry between these two Admirals, and apparently they are partisans, one of Wu and one of Chi. At the time of writing desperate efforts are being made to harmonize these two Admirals, for there has been talk of Admiral Tu deserting Nanking for Shanghai unless he is satisfied. He would be too close to Ho Feng-Lin and Lu Yung-Hsiang should he get there, and hence the anxiety. The plan now under consideration is to create the North Sea fleet, nominally under the command of Admiral Wen but actually subordinate to Admiral Tu as Commander of the Grand Yellow Sea fleet. The controversy has further ramifications too intricate to be pursued in this discussion.

Enough has been said to illustrate the uncertainty of the hold of the Chihli party in the Lower Yangtze region and the inability of Marshal Chi to spare any Kiangsu, Kiangsi or Anhwei troops for service elsewhere than in the Nanking district.

There remains Shantung. Here again is a situation that is too complex for incorporation in an article of the length this one should be. It involves the control of the port revenues of Kiaochow for the upkeep of the fleet of Admiral Wen, together with a considerable portion of the revenues of the Shantung railway. This desire on the part of Marshal Wu Pei-Fu steps on the corns as well as the perquisites of Hsiung Ping-Chi, who in addition to being the Civil Governor of Shantung is the Director-General of Kiaochow. Now Hsiung was the chief of staff to Tsao Kun at the time of his appointment and Wu Pei-Fu does not wish to break with the friend of the President. At the same time he would like to have Kao En-Hung, erstwhile Minister of Communications and a live-wire when it comes to digging up money for military necessities, on the job in Shantung to get hold of some of the revenues of Tsingtao harbor or of some other place to keep the galley-fires burning in the ships of Admiral Wen. The situation internally is thus such that with the alignment of the military commanders either for Hsiung or Kao as their particular white-alley it is extremely unlikely that any Shantung troops would be available for use outside the province. Neither side would care to leave Shantung open to the other.

All of which brings us up to Admiral Wu Yu-Lin,

Minister of Communications, and his recent trip over the Grand Triangle in an effort to patch up peace at all points south of Peking before trouble starts to the north of it. Admiral Wu is still seasick after the voyage, for the political seas ran mountainous high. Leaving Peking full of hopes and of admonitions from Tsao Kun he went first to Loyang. Then he went to Nanking bearing to Marshal Chi and Admiral Tu the last-price terms of Marshal Wu. Next he stopped off in Tsinanfu and got his ears full of partisan spray, and finally in Tientsin, where the hail-hail-the-gang's-all-here crowd told him there was absolutely no hope of Marshal Tuan Chi-Jui deserting the wreck of the Anfu junk for the waterlogged barge of the Chihli party.

Meantime important matters came to a head in the North. Somebody with a long purse double-crossed Chang Tso-Lin, who had agreed to pay \$4,200,000 for the great store of Italian arms that had been hawked about for several years, and by a reputed offer of \$5,500,000 from the Chihli party bought off the comprador who was acting for Tsao Kun, with the result that the arms are now in the old Manchu arsenal about fourteen miles westward of Peking and at the disposal of the Chihli party.

A few months before the Manchurian Warlord had given these arms up for lost and had a slightly larger cargo exported from Holland, which had not arrived at the time this article was written, but for the landing of which at Hulatao all arrangements have been made. When the Italian arms began to move from Tientsin towards Peking Chang Tso-Lin became angry. He sent his agents into eastern Chihli with scads of money. For days since whole trainloads of mules and of grain have been moving into Manchuria through the gap in the wall at Shanhaikwan. That these supplies are not going further north than Chinchow is proof of Chang's plan. If there must be trouble, then let the passes at Jehol be the means by which his hordes shall descend upon Peking to deal the deathblow to the Chihli party and to drive Tsao Kun back to his garden of reflection at Paotingfu.

Chang Tso-Lin has not been carrying any chips on his shoulder, but he has been busy with preparations. He felt sure, as well he might, that the Chihli party, beset as it is with other enemies within and without, never would invade Manchuria to try to bring him back into the fold. He was well satisfied where he was. Having dissociated the Three Eastern provinces from Peking and having control of all the revenues, he was rolling in luxury. As a pastime and as an anchor to windward he devoted much time and much more money to the development of his army, which not only is the best disciplined in all China, but is well-fed, well-equipped and is regularly paid. In all probability there would have been nothing to fear from Chang-Tso-Lin so long as he was left alone, but when somebody stepped on his toes in the Italian arms deal he got sore. No doubt it was his cunning that has inspired some if not a majority of the troubles confronting the Chihli party in the South. Also his purse probably was at the disposal of the leaders of the southern insurgents and recalcitrants.

Marshal Feng Yu-Hsiang, whose 30,000 troops around Peking are in arrears of pay, hurried back from his honeymoon and began to take stock of affairs. He wheedled out of the government \$600,000 for use as Defense Commissioner of Mongolia, which for military purposes may be said to be the defender of Peking. He is doing other things that it is not my wish as a non-partisan to relate. Also there is a hurried reorganization of other Chihli armies. General Wang Hwei-Ching has been made commander of the 23rd division, replacing the inefficient Tsao-Ying, brother of the President, while General Chen Chia-Mo relieves Wang Chen-Ping as commander of the 26th. The 15th division, marshalled in the direction of Shanhaikwan, is being re-enforced. Otherwisethere is very little doing with the Chihli militarists. In the first place there is nothing but dust in the coffers, and in the second place the Chihli partisans have become crippled because their knees have been knocking together so violently and continuously since Admiral Wu's return.

Exasperated Police Chief Jails Phone Operator

The newspapers recently contained reference to methods for improving telephone service in two widely separated parts of the globe. In Minneapolis, Minn., George S. Grimes brought suit against a telephone company for G. \$3,000 damages charging loss of business and wear and tear on nerves resulting from inefficiency of the telephone service. He finally compromised the case for G. \$475. The other case happened in Canton when General Chen Lu, commissioner of police, after experiencing considerable difficulty in getting the telephone operator to connect him with his office, sent for the operator and put him in jail for several days as punishment for inefficiency.

Working for More and Better Cotton in China

BY P. W. TSOU

Dean, College of Agriculture, National Southeastern University, Nanking, China.

A steadily increasing tendency in the price of cotton has recently been experienced, and it is being viewed by enlightened economists as the omen of a coming cotton crisis of the world. In order to forestall such a disastrous occasion, the cotton production of the world must necessarily be augmented. There are, however, no countries on earth, except China, that are suitably qualified to assume the responsibility of remedying the chaotic situation of the world cotton industry. America, the largest cotton producing nation, has reached its maturity in cotton development, so that the possibility of further increasing production is doubtful, especially since insect pests of the cotton crop are becoming more prevalent than ever and the rate of wages for labor in that country is continuously growing. In both India and Egypt, conditions—natural and economical—are unfavorable, and prevent further advancement in their cotton industry.

China possesses a vast area of cotton land similar in most respects to that of America, while the industrious nature of Chinese farmers and the cheap labor are not obtainable in the latter country. In spite of this fact, America produces over 50% of the entire world cotton supply but China's production remains practically under 10%. If, therefore, the cultivation of cotton in China is improved and extended, the production may readily be increased to two or three times as compared with the present, and there would then be no difficulty in solving the cotton crisis of the world.

Increasing production of raw cotton in China, through improvement and extension in her cotton growing, would therefore appear to be beneficial to the world in general. Moreover, England and Japan will by far enjoy the greatest profits thus realized, inasmuch as both of them are island-nations flourishing on industry and commerce, and especially since spinning and weaving form the backbone of their industry. According to statistics for 1921 the number of spindles in England during the year was 56,300,000, and in Japan, 3,800,000. This fact indicates the vital importance of the cotton industry in both of these two countries. Furthermore, very limited quantities of raw cotton are produced in England and Japan. The cotton production of Japan, including that of Korea, amounts to only some 150,000 bales every year, and, under such circumstances, Japan has to rely upon importation of large quantities of raw cotton in order to maintain her industry. Should, therefore, the quality of Chinese cotton be improved and the production of cotton in China increased, cotton mills in Japan will undoubtedly find it possible to obtain sufficient quantity of fine raw cotton from a convenient source of supply. In this way it is obvious that enormous profits will be realized, both directly and indirectly, by the Japanese cotton mills, thus adding greater wealth to their country as a whole. England will also be greatly benefitted as a result of cotton improvement and extension in China, is also palpable. The number of spindles in England represents one-third of the world total, although England itself produces very little raw cotton. While India and Egypt produce a quantity of about 6,000,000 bales of raw cotton annually that may eventually be put at the ready command of the cotton mills in England, yet there are about 6,700,000 spindles in India, and practically the greater part of the cotton produced is consumed locally. The raw material of the cotton spinning and weaving industry in England has, therefore, been supplied almost exclusively by America. Recently, owing both to the increase in the wages for labor and to the serious insect pest situation, America has been experiencing a diminishing return in her cotton production. According to latest reports, only 10,081,000 bales of cotton were harvested in the 1923 crop. If compared with the figures for 1920 that amounted to 12,000,000 bales, there was a shortage of an appreciable quantity in the last crop. The annual cotton production of 1913 and 1914 varied from 15,000,000 to 14,000,000 bales each year, and the difference with the 1923 crop is too conspicuous to necessitate enunciation. Under such conditions the supply of American raw cotton is gradually decreasing. England, which has previously been able to direct the fluctuations of prices of the world cotton market, can now do but little to prevent the steady increase in the price of cotton. In case the production of raw cotton of the world is not increased the price will keep growing, and so long as this situation is pending, all nations in the world will be adversely affected. But the blow will certainly be most severe upon England, as she possesses the largest number of spindles, her cotton

industry has been tremendously developed and she will sustain great losses because of the cotton crisis. It would seem, therefore, that, in any part of the world, the increase in cotton production which may remedy the cotton situation, will contribute great benefits to England. This state of affairs is naturally known to the intellectual English observers as shown by their efforts to encourage cotton cultivation in India, Egypt, South Africa and other colonial areas under the British dominion. They also expressed much sympathy on the extension of cotton growing in Brazil, and we are convinced of their farsightedness in the matter.

As the writer of this article has been sharing the undertaking to improve the agricultural conditions in China, he believes that the cotton improvement and extension movement in this country will attract the attention of our friendly nations and so presents the following statement describing the work done by the College of Agriculture, National Southeastern University, towards this end.

Historical Sketch of the College of Agriculture

The College of Agriculture of the Southeastern University at Nanking is one of the two national colleges of agriculture in China, the other being located in Peking. It is an outgrowth of the former Department of Agriculture in the Nanking Teachers' College which was organized in 1917 but was reorganized in 1922 when the Southeastern University was inaugurated. Contemporaneously, the Department of Agriculture developed into a separate College in the University.

Under the present system the College of Agriculture consists of seven departments, namely: Department of Biology, Department of Agronomy, Department of Horticulture, Department of Animal Husbandry, Department of Plant Pathology and Entomology, and Department of Agricultural Chemistry. Three other departments, Department of Forestry, Department of Veterinary, Department of Agricultural Administration are now being contemplated.

The faculty of the College is comprised of 26 professors who are all graduates from universities in America, Europe and Japan, and who are holding degrees of high technical trainings. Besides, there are 56 assistants, all of whom were educated in universities and colleges either in this country or abroad. The College maintains large experiment stations in the provinces of Kiangsu, Hupeh, Honan, and Chihli, with a total area of experimental land of 3,824 mow.

In connection with the cotton work, the college has engaged three cotton experts who graduated with degrees from colleges of agriculture of certain universities in the southern section of the United States and who also have had much practical experience of field activities both in China and abroad. Another cotton expert has been invited, who is now making investigations in the principal cotton producing districts in the United States and will return to work here within a few months. Five entomologists, one plant breeding expert, one soil expert, one farm mechanic, and one cotton statistician, are endeavoring along their respective lines toward fully carrying out the plans for cotton improvement and extension in China formulated by this College.

Five cotton experiment stations and four cotton seed farms have been maintained at different locations with a total area of land of 1,558 mow, which are listed below:

Province	Station	Location
Kiangsu	Nanking Seed Farm (a)	Hung Wu Gate, Nanking
"	Nanking Seed Farm (b)	Exhibition Gound, "
"	Kiangpu Cotton Station	Yungningchen, Kiangpu
"	Shanghai Cotton Station	Yangshih, Shanghai
"	Shanghai Seed Farm	Yinhsiang, Shanghai
Honan	Chengchow Cotton Station	Ting-an, Chengchow
Hupeh	Wuchang Cotton Station	Chuchiaoh, Wuchang
"	Siakow Seed Farm	Yushihtan, Siakow
Chihli	Paoting Cotton Station	Paoting

Plans for Cotton Improvement and Extension in China

The plans for cotton improvement and extension in China are treated in detail in a booklet entitled 'Schemes for Cotton Improvement and Extension in China', by E. L. Sun, professor of farm crops and cotton expert in this College. The contents are (1) Tentative Programs for Cotton Improvement and Extension; (2) Improvement in the Methods of Cotton Culture; (3) Improvement of Cotton Seeds; (4) Improving Chinese Cotton; (5) Principles of Acclimatization of American Cotton; (6) Experiences with the Acclimatization of American Cotton; (7) Reasons for the Former Failure in Acclimatization of American Cotton; (8) Seed Breeding of American Acclimatized Cotton; and (9) Distribution of Improved Seeds. All interested persons may obtain this booklet upon application to the College of Agriculture.

The organization for the cotton improvement and extension work is outlined as follows:—

1. To organize a cotton improvement committee, with professors of farm crops, cotton experts and other cotton workers as members, in order to administer the cotton improvement and extension work in the whole country; the committee to be composed of a chairman, a chief cotton worker and several associate cotton workers, a cotton entomologist, a plant pathologist, a farm mechanic, and several soil experts;

2. To divide the cotton land in China into 18 districts and to establish in each district an experiment station to be managed by one cotton expert with the coordination of several assistants, under the direct supervision of the committee;

3. Each experiment station to be responsible for the work in its own district, its duties being (a) conducting pure-line breeding of cotton seeds and distributing selected seeds in its district, (b) conducting cultural experiments and solving all difficulties with the cotton crop in its district, and (c) carrying on extension work by teaching farmers to grow cotton and supplying them with improved cotton seeds;

4. In all cotton producing "hsien," to establish a seed farm in order to multiply improved seeds received from the district experiment station. The duties for each farm being as follows: (a) distributing pure-seeds in nearby points, gradually extending to remote places, (b) suggesting improved methods of cultivation, (c) issuing publications in connection with cotton culture, (d) extending the use of improved implements, (e) holding cotton exhibits, (f) making demonstrations and giving lectures of common interest in regard to cotton plantation, and (g) organizing boys' cotton clubs.

Accomplishments in the Cotton Improvement and Extension Work

The acclimatization of American cotton and the improving of Chinese cotton have been receiving equal consideration of the College of Agriculture in the process of cotton improvement in China. Attention has also been devoted to the insect pest problem and the improving of farm implements in order to reduce the use of labor. It is encouraging to note that some results have been accomplished. The following is a concise summary of some accomplishments effected by the College (For detailed information, see special reports on cotton improvement published by the College):

1. Acclimatization of American Cotton:—Trice and Acala are the two varieties of American cotton that have been successfully acclimatized. In the Spring of 1921 the cotton experiment stations established by the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association of Shanghai, bought a quantity of these two varieties of cotton seeds from the United States and henceforth have been trying to acclimatize them. The next year (1922) the College was asked to conduct the experiment stations of the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association, and thereupon the College continued to acclimatize these two varieties of American cotton. Four years have elapsed and the purity of Trice has reached 98% while Acala is now multiplying rapidly. The length of fibre, the size of bolls, the percentage of lint-cotton, the capacity of production and early maturity, all have been improving from year to year.

2. Improving of Chinese Cotton:—The College of Agriculture has been improving four varieties of Chinese cotton, viz., "Kiangyin White Seed" (commonly termed "changing cotton"), "Green Stalk Chicken-foot," "Little White Flower," and "Shaikan Long-lint" which is so named for the peculiarity of its fibre, usually over one inch in length. The Little White Flower cotton and the Green Stalk Chicken-foot cotton are well known for abundance in lint that amounts to approximately 40%. Kiangyin White Seed cotton bears big bolls the seed cotton of each of which weighs about 15 ounces. Many improvements have been made through the pure-line system of selection during the past three years. Continued efforts are being exerted in order to multiply and to extend the improved varieties of Chinese cotton.

3. Control of Cotton Insects:—The species of cotton insects are numerous and the degrees of damage done by them very considerably. In general, however, the cotton growers inevitably suffer great losses for insects, and the consequent shortage in cotton production adversely affects both industry and commerce. In 1919 the College established an insect control station at Fanweihshien, and careful researches were made in regard to the methods of controlling cotton geometrids. When the College was delegated to organize a Bureau of Entomology for the Kiangsu provincial government, it invited several expert American and Chinese entomologists to devote their attention to the insect problem. Simultaneously two stations were establish-

ed near Nantungchow. During the past few years, practical and simple methods have been initiated for the control of pink-boll worm, diamond borer, leaf-roller, etc., etc. The College has also taught farmers to adopt such methods, and as a result, the production of cotton, especially in this part of the country, is gradually increasing.

4. Improving of Cotton Farm Implements:—The cultivation of cotton requires a considerable amount of labor. While the old-fashioned Chinese farm implements are inadequate for use, the prices for modern implements are above the purchasing power of an average Chinese farmer. The College has therefore undertaken to invent a number of simple cotton planters and cultivators which not only double the working efficiency but also reduce the amount of labor to a large extent, and great advantages are obtained by cotton growers as a result of this new phase of activities of the College.

Cotton Extension Work

The College of Agriculture undertakes cotton extension work through publication, organization of boys' cotton clubs, dissemination of improved methods of cultivation, holding of cotton exhibits and distribution of improved seeds. During the past several years, over 50,000 pieces of publication on cotton were issued; six boys' cotton clubs organized with a collective membership of over 100 youths; a great many requests for suggestions on improved methods were complied with; ten exhibits were held with a total attendance of over 17,000 individuals; and the annual distribution of improved seeds amounted to a quantity of over 200 piculs. Recently the College has designated the Cotton Experiment Stations at Kiangpu and Chengchow specially to carry on the extension work. Improved seeds were received by 225 families at Kiangpu and were planted on a total tract of land of 600 mow, while in Chengchow 191 families received the improved seeds and planted them over an area of 1,346 mow of land. The average yield of improved seeds in one mow of land surpassed that of the unimproved seeds by 33% in quantity, the quality of the cotton produced being much superior than the unimproved varieties.

Prospects for the Future

For four years the College has been endeavoring to improve and extend cotton cultivation in China, and the experiences and results obtained along this line are most encouraging for further advancement. Nevertheless, on account of the lack of adequate funds to finance the work, the College has been able only to maintain thus far five cotton experiment stations in spite of its proposal to establish eighteen of such stations in order to carry out effectively its plans. The number of cotton farms is far below what is necessary and desirable. Any future development, therefore, lies entirely in the adequacy of financial provisions of the College.

For the establishment of cotton seed farms it is proposed to request special appropriations from the different magistracies. The minimum amount of money needed for the purposes of organizing the other 13 cotton stations beside those already in existence and of maintaining the cotton work being done by the College, is estimated at Tls. 100,000 annually. In order that the plans for cotton improvement and extension may be put into fuller execution, most Chinese cotton mills and cotton dealers have agreed with the College in a movement to raise funds through the assessment of a surtax of Haikwan Taels 0.15 on each picul of cotton exported from any Chinese ports. Moreover, as the motive has been created virtually by the Chinese farming population, it is earnestly hoped that the merchants of our friendly nations, in China, will express their sympathy in the matter and render assistance in our movement, particularly in view of the world cotton problem as it stands today!

Nanking, China, Feb. 29, 1924.

Bill Introduced in U. S. Congress for New Yangtze Patrol Boats

Early in February, Thomas S. Butler, chairman of the navy affairs committee, introduced a bill in Congress for the construction of six gunboats at a cost not to exceed \$700,000 gold each. The boats, if the bill is passed, will be for the Yangtze patrol service, and it is understood navy officials intend to have them constructed in China. Miss A. Viola Smith, secretary to Registrar of the China Trade Act, is in Washington gathering data concerning the outrages against foreigners in China during the past year and other material which will be submitted to the navy affairs committee when the bill comes up for consideration.

Educating for Self-Government

BY CARSON CHANG

WHAT is the cause of order or disorder in a nation? Are men the cause? Or are laws the cause? Those who believe in the supreme power of men will assert that a government is efficient when it is managed by the right type of men, and it becomes chaotic when it loses them. On the other hand, there are people who advocate implicit trust in laws only. If the former view is admitted, good men even with the best intention could not bring about better days by actions not in conformity with laws, nor would unscrupulous men be able to manipulate laws to suit their egoistic ends; and so by establishing a nation's confidence in laws, peace and order could always be preserved. These two opposite theories, advocated by the school of Confucius and that of the jurists respectively, have each been put into practice in the course of our history; and as they invariably emphasize either the men or law element to the neglect of the other, chaos follows when they are unable to meet the complications and demands arising from new situations. Thus peace and chaos move in a cycle, which phenomenon has been considered as quite natural and inevitable. Such is the entanglement of our political reasoning, from which we have not yet been able to extricate ourselves even up to the present time.

Since our intercourse with the Western nations, we have noticed in their governmental fabrications such things as constitutions and budgets, which have a certain resemblance to the sayings of our jurists; and we hasten to the conclusion that their peace and order are due to good laws. But in fact is it entirely so? It is true that their revenue and expenditure are governed by budgets, that the employment and removal of officials are regulated by civil service, and that even the exercise of their political powers is stipulated by laws, all of which clearly proves that Western nations cannot maintain order without the assistance of laws. But, in addition, we ought to see what part the man element plays in their political development. As to the mass in general, we notice that their education is universal, and a true public opinion can be formed by the advancement of general intelligence, which constitutes the fundamental bulwark in the working of democracy. As to men engaged in politics in particular, we see that political talents are protected against wanton destruction through brutal hatred and passion because the rise and fall of cabinets, and consequently the coming and going of political leaders in the active arena, are sensitively responsive to the public will; therefore, different leaders have the opportunity to offer what is best in them and hatred will not be focused upon any one man. Furthermore, their politicians are guided by definite platforms, and they have been well trained in school and society. Because of the continuity of their political progress, statesmen, on their way to leadership, can acquire much fruitful experience and mature wisdom from the older generation. From the above, can we still adhere to our current fallacious conclusion that law is all-important?

From the eve of the Tsing Dynasty down to the present time, our people have been misguided by ideas similar to the old juristic school, believing that had good laws been promulgated earlier, we would long have had an efficient government. Now we have passed volumes of laws, but what is the actual result? Anybody can give the obvious answer that there has been an appalling lack of public spirited men to administer these laws. But let us analyse a little further. Although constitutionally our people are the masters of the nation, they are incapable of expressing their wills at the polls. Under such condition, could elections influence the national politics? The answer is naturally no. Besides, the founders of our republic are without Washington's sincerity, but have Napoleon's ambitions. They have treated laws as playthings, and have corrupted the morals of the people. Although we have adopted a republican form of government, the requisites for its functioning are utterly lacking. The most important lesson to be learned from the bitter experiences of the last twelve years is undoubtedly that we no longer can afford to neglect the equal importance of laws and men; and our future policy should be so directed as to correct our past mistakes.

But how should the right type of men be trained and the man element in general be properly developed? The answer is through self-government. And how could a constitutional system be securely maintained? The answer is again through the process of self-government.

In a monarchy, people are accustomed to remain passive and helpless, expecting good rulers to give them peace and order; whereas in the republics of Europe and America, people are at the same time the rulers and the ruled, and are consequently conscious of their responsibilities for the conduct of the government. Executives and legislators, although their tenure of office is fixed, have to bow to the will of the people as expressed at the polls. Juries in their judicial system and self-government in their local districts and municipalities are manifestations of the same self-governing spirit. Western people strive hard to discharge their civic duties and hold tenaciously to their rights and privileges not because they are unaware of the ease and repose that they might enjoy by trusting everything to fate and leaving everything to work out its own course, but because they know that real freedom can only be obtained through the maintenance of real democracy. Whether the majority of the people are able to form correct opinions about political policies, and whether they are capable of expressing their wills at the elections of their legislators: these questions are the crucial tests of democracy. In spite of the fact that human nature is universally averse to absolutism, we sometimes find that a government is republican in name only. This is due to the lack of political knowledge and morals of its people. In order to rejuvenate such a nation, all obstacles in the way of self-government should be removed so that the people may work out their own salvation.

Now let us examine the effects of self-government in the field of political struggles. Offices of the executives and seats in the legislature are the positions of political power, for which every one would naturally fight; but if competition be carried within the rules of the game and political platforms be dictated by conscience, then political struggles though lasting for years would always be worthy and commendable. In a self-governing community, competition will have to be within the rules of the game because foul tactics would eventually be found out and condemned by the people, and it is better to appeal to public opinion to support political issues than to resort to dirty tricks and questionable expedients although temporary success might be achieved, by the latter means. The tradition for fair play, when firmly established, is the sure guarantee of national tranquility. On the contrary, if politicians can abuse their power and plunder the offices by playing upon the weakness of the people, the havoc wrought by them would finally have fatal effects upon themselves and the nation. Thus it is clear that we can never have a vigorous nation without a vigorous people; and that the only means to better the man element and elevate the mass is through self-government.

Before answering the second question as to how a constitutional system can be securely maintained, a brief survey of Western governmental organizations will not be amiss. We know that there are two governmental systems, the unitary and the federal. In the first system, districts, municipalities and rural communities are all under the direct authority of the central government. In the latter, between the national government and these local administrative divisions, there are the federal units, which are classified as states. Among the federal states, such as the United States of America, Germany and Switzerland, the states are formed first and the nations afterwards; consequently, their central governments are allowed to exercise only those powers expressly stated in their constitutions while the states enjoy practically all that are left unstated. This forms a direct contrast to the unitary system in which the apportionment of local powers is entirely decided by the central government. Whatever differences there may be in the systems, the desire for an efficient and honest government is the same. Under the unitary system, districts, municipalities and rural communities are self-governing corporations. Why the provinces or states, which are a step higher in the political organization, are not permitted to govern themselves, and why even their political powers are not clearly defined in the constitutions are questions not to be explained rationally. The chief reasons for introducing the principle of self-government into a country are to develop the political powers of the people, to prevent the growth of bureaucracy and to allow local communities to govern and legislate for themselves according to the need of their local conditions. Since these reasons are advanced for giving the lower communities self-governing powers, they could well be applied to the case of the provinces or states. Furthermore, a federal system would tend to stabilize the government. Had we the federal system effectively established, the rise and fall of the cabinet would not effect our provincial politics. By nature, the central government is comparatively unstable because it is more concerned with policy makings and has to deal with such knotty questions as military preparation, diplomatic and commercial issues, by which different party interests would be differently affected; and consequently it tends to produce frequent political changes. Thus it is

clearly desirable that our provincial governments be free from such probable disturbances and be left to attend to the great bulk of their administrative work and such questions as education, conservancy and industrial development, about which the pros and cons are simpler and less provocative of disputes. Thus to enlarge our provincial powers by adopting the federal system of government is certainly the most vital question of the hour. However, such a fundamental change could not be brought about by the stroke of a pen. Ceaseless investigations to prepare working programmes and untiring advocacy to bring conviction to the minds of the people would in time establish their confidence in the system, and real and lasting progress could then be made step by step. The most fundamental thing is to lay the foundation of self-government; and this is what we mean by securely establishing a constitutional system through the process of self-government.

As to our educational policies, there are four points which we specially wish to emphasize.

First, the life of the students: If we examine the student life in the universities of Europe and of England, we find there is quite a difference. On the continent, university authorities do not concern themselves with the students' activities; professors have little relationship with the students outside the lecture hall, and the students in turn have little relationship with the university besides attending classes. After fulfilling the academic requirements of studies, graduates carry away their diplomas as introductions to the world. In Cambridge and in Oxford, however, we find things quite different. The students not only mix with each other intimately in their social and intellectual activities and in their dormitory life, but for each and every one of them a college fellow is assigned as his tutor, who not only supervises and gives general advice but also participates in the students' social and athletic activities. Thus we can see how thoroughly the English universities assist the development of the students and it is no wonder that these schools are not only the centers of education but also the birthplaces of statesmen. It is not our object to make a critical study of these two systems, but we do believe that book study alone will not develop a man, and one's right conduct in social life and group action, especially self-respect and due reverence to others as fellow men, can only be cultivated through experiences, and such experiences are best gained under guidance. Our Institute will pay great attention to the student life that they may have the best and fullest development from every beneficial viewpoint.

Second, the students' initiative: Confucius expects his pupils to elucidate and develop any point in question when giving their answers; and in the Book of Rites our sages compare the response to instruction with the striking of a bell, meaning that students should not simply receive without exhibiting their real understanding in proportion to the effort of teaching. This shows the value of initiative and self-reflection in learning. In classrooms, students naturally will have to listen to lectures primarily, but if the teachers lecture simply according to the text-books or their own interpretation of the subject disregarding the digestability of what is taught, no real knowledge can be assimilated. Modern educators are trying hard to do away with this kind of defective teaching. They ask questions and they allow the students to choose some of their own studies so that they can select what they are most interested in. As to the regulation of the students' conduct, various self-governing bodies are created in order that they may learn to acquire the good habit of self-control. Furthermore, various students' organizations and societies offer opportunities to those who like to participate in such activities, and consequently they are good training ground for future citizenship. Thus response and self-reflection in the acquirements of knowledge, self-control and self-development in the upbuilding of character, all with the keynote of initiative behind them, are not only the fundamental principles of education but also the best means for training political leadership. And this is the second point our institution will strive to accomplish.

Third, actual investigations and experimentations: Social sciences, such as politics, jurisprudence and economics, should be studied in respect to both their theoretical and practical aspects. In order to correlate facts with theories, it is just as important to put theories into practice as to test the validity of theories by actual investigations, theoretical modifications and corrections often being made thereby. Mock parliaments for students specializing in social work (which is one of our four departments) are the best means we can offer for putting theories into practice. The mixing with laborers for students trying to solve social problems and the studying of actual finance for students attempting to formulate workable budgets are the best means we can offer for testing theoretical values. Students so trained will not only have a broad theoretical foundation but will also have the right appreciation and proper perspective for facts and human relationships; and this is the third point our institution wishes to emphasize.

Noted Chinese Social Worker Becomes Bride of Dr. Andrew Yu Yue-tsu



Mrs. Yu Yue-tsu (nee Carolina Alida Huie Kin), the daughter of the Rev. Huie Kin, pastor of the First Chinese Presbyterian Church of New York City, and Mrs. Huie Kin, recently became the bride of Dr. Andrew Yu Yue-tsu. Miss Huie Kin was secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association in China and was on the faculty of the Normal School of physical education at Shanghai for four years. Dr. Yu was Professor at St. John's Episcopal University, Shanghai.

Fourth, research: The functions of a university do not end merely with educating students. It should also be the birthplace of new thought and ideas. In order to fulfil the latter function research is of paramount importance. With thorough investigations and careful analysis and synthesis, workable solutions, both sound in principles and practical for execution, could be proposed for the various complicated problems confronting us either politically, economically or socially. Furthermore, out of the multitudinous facts and phenomena in our midst, some new principles may be developed as real contributions to scientific progress. In this way, we hope that a new creative spirit will be fostered and that our institution will become something more than a mere transmitter of knowledge.

From the policies mentioned above, our endeavor to emphasize the equal importance of men and law is clear. As an institution for political education, our aim is not only to impart knowledge but also—and this is the more important task—to produce good men and to formulate good systems and programmes, which will be the basis of the future reformation and reconstruction of our country.

In conclusion, we want to fathom the cause of change. During the transitional period of any nation, when new orders are replacing the old and men are emerging from darkness to enlightenment, we invariably find that thought is always the liberating factor. Although thought may begin in a very modest way, when it gains force and magnitude, it sweeps all obstacles aside. Great political changes must be preceded by a thorough change of thought, which is best brought about by the aid of education. For the fulfilment of this great purpose, the spread of knowledge will not be effective unless the morals and personality of the knowledge given is such as will bring firm conviction to the young mind. It is well said in the Book of Rites that if the leaders wish to change the minds and traditions of the people they must do it through education. This is the basic conviction of our Institution and our future effort will be so directed to conform to this precept, which although old is ever true.

Who's Who in China



Mr. J. J. Yuan
(John Jientsu Yuan)
(袁近初先生)

John Jientsu Yuan is a native of Shangyu, Shaoshing, though born at Shanghai in the year 1884. His father, Yuan Chung-chow, a scholar, thirty years ago promoted and was the first manager of the *Sin Wan Pao*. His grandfather, the well-known Yuan Kiu-ling, was a very prominent merchant during the latter half of the 19th century. Mr. Yuan was educated in Tung Wen college. After graduation, he acted as an assistant of his teacher, Charles Budd, for half a year, and then, at the age of twenty, he joined the insurance department of Jardine, Matheson & Company, Ltd., as a clerk. The next winter he went to Hankow as managing proprietor of Cent Kee Cotton Company and at the same time took charge of the transportation business of Jardine, Matheson & Co. along the Yangtze River. In 1911 he went to Chungking and took up the position of Chinese shipping superintendent of Jardine, Matheson & Co. in Szechuen. Jardine having no foreign staff then at Szechuen, he acted as their sole representative. That same year, revolution broke out in China and he was entrusted by the British Consul, Mr. Brown, to arrange for vessels to send all foreign residents at Chungking and Chengtu down to Ichang. At the age of 30, he returned to Hankow. In 1913, Mr. Yuan's father died; so he had to come back to Shanghai. The next year he was elected to serve on the committee of the Transportation Companies' Guild. In 1916, he promoted the Tuh Yu Steamship Company, Ltd., with a capital of \$170,000. In 1918 he was elected to the committee of the Shaoshing Guild.

In 1920, he went to Hankow on business, and during a short stay there, he completed the organization of the Hankow Branch of the Shaoshing Guild. In June of the same year, he and Dr. C. T. Wang and Sung Han-chang organized the Chinese Rate-payers' Association. He was elected as one of the directors. In the winter he organized the Yangtze Gorge Steam Navigation Company (capital \$150,000), of which he was elected a director. In the spring of 1921, he promoted and organized the Central Trust Company (capital three million dollars) and was appointed vice-president. In order to concentrate all his attention on the development and welfare of the latter company, Mr. Yuan has now given up all his other positions and is now devoting

all his time to the Central Trust Co. It is through his and the president of the company, Mr. Yen's, energetic management, that the Central Trust Company has gained its wide and deserved fame and credit. That same year he was also elected director of the Kofa Aereated Water Company (Capital \$150,000). In 1922 he was appointed chairman of the business committee of the Chinese and Foreign Famine Relief Society for the Chekiang Famine Relief fund. He obtained for the society a total subscription of \$1,009,252 with an expense of only \$4,896.28. This same year he was also elected business director of the Chinese Rate-payers' Association and a member of the Arbitration Board of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.



Mr. Sun Fung-tsao
薩鳳孫

Sun Fung-tsao, aged forty-six, is a native of Tientsin, Chihli province. He was one of the first graduates of Pei Yang University at Tientsin. Since graduation he has served as counselor of the Chihli Industrial Bureau, and also acted as professor in the Chihli Higher Technical School, chairman of Chihli Marine Products Lecture Association, principal of the Marine Products Institute, and on the committee of the American Marine Products Association. Later, he was sent to Japan, Manila, Canada and the United States to investigate education, industry and marine products. He has served as chairman of the National Famine Relief Association and vice-chairman of the Red Cross at Tientsin, and as speaker of the City Council, and at the same time has been adviser to the President's office, the cabinet, the Tuchun of Kiangsu, the Chuen-Yueh-Shan-Kun Inspectorate, and the Chih-Lu-Yue Inspector-General. He has also served as deliberator to the Inspector-General of Hunan and Hupeh and the Commissioner of Education of Chihli. He is now managing director of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and director of the Pu-Sing Railway. Mr. Sun has received the second-class Ta Shao Pao Kwang Chia Wu, second-class Wen Hu, and the second-class Chia Wu decorations.

Men and Events

D. H. Lawson, business manager of the *Manila Daily Bulletin*, resigned at the end of February to come to Shanghai to enter business.

Julian Arnold, American commercial attache of Peking was in Shanghai for a few days this week on his way to Canton and other places in South China.

A. A. Herschler, manager of the Chinese American Publishing Company, returned to Shanghai last week from Japan where he had been for a fortnight in the interests of American publishers.

Dr. Edmunds, who for more than 10 years has been President of Canton Christian College, has resigned. It is understood that he has accepted the vice-presidency of the John Hopkins University.

Dr. J. F. Illingworth, specialist of the United States department of agriculture, addressed an open meeting of the North China branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai, on March 6, on Applied Entomology.

H. E. Byram, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, who has always taken a keen interest in Oriental trade; will arrive in Shanghai on the Admiral Oriental Line s. s. *President McKinley*, March 14, 1924.

The s. s. *Laconia* tourist party, 723 strong, arrived in Shanghai March 1, some aboard the steamer from Japan and others by rail from Peking. The world tour is conducted by the American Express company. The *Laconia* sailed south March 3.

A. G. Henderson, general agent for the Orient of the Great Northern Railway with headquarters in Shanghai, returned on Saturday from a month's trip, in which Tokio, Kobe, Seoul, Moukden, Dairen and Tsingtao were visited in the interests of the railway.

The *Saturday Evening Post* for January 26 contains a short fiction story by Lucy Stone Terrill which has its setting entirely in Peking. The story starts with three men and two women on the "roof" of the Hotel de Peking and after taking them through the Legation section and many *hutungs* ends happily with a reconciliation and wedding of the hero and heroine.

In last week's issue of the *Review* a news item in these columns stated that Miss A. Viola Smith of the U. S. Department of Commerce was "assistant China Trade Act Registrar." This statement, it appears, is incorrect. Miss Smith is secretary to the Registrar of the China Trade Act. F. R. Eldridge of the Department of Commerce at Washington is Assistant Registrar.

The fifth annual meeting of the Union Club of China, Shanghai, will be held on March 12. The committee's report for the year 1923 shows a membership of 263,—92 Chinese, 64 American and 107 British,—and the financial statement is most assuring for the club's future. On April 15 the Union Club will move into more spacious quarters in the Lee building on Avenue Edward VII.

Leonard Everett, general agent of Struthers and Barry, D. A. Wilson, Hankow manager of the China Import Lumber and Export Company, Mrs. R. Buchan, wife of the Shanghai manager of the Asia Banking Corporation, and Mrs. C. R. Bennett, wife of the Peking manager of the International Banking Corporation, were among the passengers sailing for America on the *President Cleveland* last Saturday.

The January issue of the *China Law Review* contains the first part of an exposition on The Juristic Philosophy of Roscoe Pound by John C. H. Wu, Research Fellow in Harvard Law School, Judge C. S. Lobingier's recent address before the Shanghai Rotary Club on The Permanent Court of International Justice, a translation of the permanent constitution of the Republic of China, and editorial comment, notes and court decisions of interest to law practitioners in China.

The Rev. Kakichi Tsunashima from Tokio, Japan, has been appointed a delegate from Japan to proceed to the United States to bear the Japanese people's gratitude for the sympathy and assistance received from Americans since the earthquake and fire of September 1. He is expected to leave Japan about March 1 and will visit the important cities of America expressing gratitude and appreciation of the Japanese people to the American public and informing the Americans of the reconstruction of the districts affected by the tragedy, according to a report in the *Japan Advertiser*.

To secure closer cooperation between the higher Christian educational institutions and the National Christian Council Industrial Commission in dealing with China's rapidly developing industrial situation and the new social needs arising therefrom, a special conference was held in February at Gin Ling College, Nanking, on the occasion of

the Conference of Christian Colleges and Universities. It was agreed that the need is urgent for trained social workers, and that courses should be designed to that end, together with opportunities for research so far as possible, and that steps should be taken for the creation of public opinion on social and industrial problems. A standing committee is to be appointed at each biennial conference for promoting the movement.

Of the six missionary appointments made annually by Union Theological Seminary, New York, three come to China for the year 1924-25. Rev. Frank Rawlinson, D. D. of Shanghai, and Rev. Peng Chin Chang, Peking, have been appointed Missionary fellows, and Mr. Y. T. Wu, Peking, as Missionary Scholar. The other appointments were Professor Takuo Matsumoto of the Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan, Rev. H. W. Outerbridge, Professor of Systematic Theology and Theism, Kobe, Japan, and Professor John J. Cornelius, Professor of Philosophy in Lucknow University, India. Four Missionary Fellowships (yielding \$750.00 a year) and two Missionary Scholarships (yielding \$450.00 a year) are available each year for Missionaries on furlough and for especially qualified natives of mission lands. Candidates should be persons of special attainments or promise who have already been engaged in actual service, and not undergraduate students. Applications for the year 1925-26 should reach the Seminary by January 1, 1925.

Great Northern Reports \$18,000,000 Dividend

Showing a balance available for dividends of \$18,000,000, equal to \$7.22 per share of stock outstanding, or $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the value of the property, the annual report of President Ralph Budd of the Great Northern Railway has been made to the stockholders. In his report Mr. Budd calls attention to the fact if the rail rates of the Great Northern had advanced in a measure equal to the average increase for all railroads in the United States for 1923, the income would have been \$33,900,000, or \$9,200,000 more than it is, for 1923.

At the same time Mr. Budd shows that the taxes of 1923 are estimated at \$9,200,000, whereas in 1913 they were only \$4,276,898, so that if freight rates had advanced in the ten-year period only 10 per cent of the tax increase, the net railway operating income would have been increased \$3,300,000 for 1923.

Great Northern 1923 revenue freight loadings passed the million car mark for the first time in a decade and reached 1,054,308, establishing a new high record for any year in the history of the road. This increase over 1922 was 23.7 per cent. Net operating earnings were best since 1916, but did not keep pace with gains in gross revenues because of high costs.

Great Northern loadings show gains in 1923, compared with 1922, in all commodities excepting coal:

Commodity.	1922.	1923.
Live stock.....	27,387	32,295
Grain	91,988	93,480
Forest products	94,380	118,474
Coal	63,882	62,240
Ore	206,780	327,239
Other freight	259,791	301,461
Rec'd from connections	107,721	119,119

Total cars 851,929 1,054,308

Loadings in every month of 1923 exceeded those for corresponding months of 1922, excepting in December. From the *Seattle Times*.

REMINGTON GAME LOADS

ARE THE MOST POPULAR
CARTRIDGE ON THE MARKET,
UNIFORM IN VELOCITY, EFFICIENT
AND WET PROOF.

\$10.50 per 100.

Squires Bingham Co.
SHANGHAI

On Your Trip Through the U. S. A.



you demand, see that your ticket reads "Great Northern" from Vancouver, B. C.—Seattle, Wash.—Tacoma, Wash., or Portland, Ore., via a scenic route protected by new design automatic block signals, extra heavy rails where necessary and all-steel trains equipped with every modern safety device.

The Great Northern Railway of America

operates The Oriental Limited, a fast all-steel train, Pullman equipped, making the trip through from Seattle to Chicago in 70 hours, without change.

Our free illustrated folder "Through the U. S. A. via Seattle Gateway" tells all about this trip across the American Continent. Write, call or telephone C. 6374.

A. G. HENDERSON
General Agent in the Orient
Robert Dollar Building
Shanghai, China



Go Great Northern
Route of the "Oriental Limited"

Yang Sen's Victory at Chengtu

THE Federal (North) Army under General Yang Sen promised General Wu Pei Fu that they would be in Chengtu by the Chinese New Year. This is the fourth day of the Chinese first month. They did not fail very badly as they have been in the immediate neighborhood for a week, and they have taken the Arsenal and Powder Factory without which Hsiung Keh Wu cannot expect to keep his head above water here in Chengtu.

Your correspondent was able to get a permit to be let over the wall at the South Gate. In order to do this it was necessary to go to the Governor's yamen personally. At first I met with an absolute refusal, but the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs arrived in the nick of time and he persuaded them to give me the permit.

At two o'clock, with a school boy who needed to get out, we went over at the South Gate to find that the remnants of Hsiung Keh Wu's army were moving off to the southwest as fast as they could go. Some officers had been wading rivers. We met one young fellow hurrying across a bridge as fast as he could go. Another was making his last stand in a position that might have been precarious a few moments later. We do not know what became of him.

The West China Union University that is situated outside the South Gate was going its normal round. About half of our foreign community live there. Building was going on as usual under foreign superintendence, though it was the 3rd day of the Chinese New Year. The Superintendent of construction had to forcefully remonstrate against any interference with his workmen by the soldiers. After he had dealt with two of them they let the workmen alone!

The University property was really No-man's Land at that time of the day. The Confederate troops had all retreated to the west of the University, with the exception of some of the guards mentioned above. We met one of Hsiung's orderlies walking around with a friend under the protection of the Foreign District. He wanted to know if the Arsenal, where he had been stationed, had been taken. It suited us quite well to go round to the East Gate to find out.

Through No-man's Land we went with no difficulty. One soldier, said to be of the enemy, was being buried. It was certainly amusing to see people moving back and forth across the bridges, and acting as if it were a Chinese New Year Holiday with two armies supposedly in mortal combat. The man who ran across the bridge with his legs bare above the knees paid no attention to me, or to the strollers going to and fro. The man making his last stand was equally oblivious. We let him alone and took another street!

When we got beside the river at the Great Matow there was a crowd of Chinese looking across the river. When asked who the soldiers opposite were, the people replied that they were the Northern Soldiers. So Yang Sen came to Chengtu. We went down and spoke to the men across the river and were assured that they belonged to Yang Sen's 16th National Division. Returning back across the bridge the man making his last stand had disappeared. As we reached the further end of the bridge on the south side of the river we were confronted with another contingent cautiously making their way up river. They were also of the 16th Division so it was apparent even before we asked them that the Arsenal and all outside the East Gate was lost to Hsiung Keh Wu.

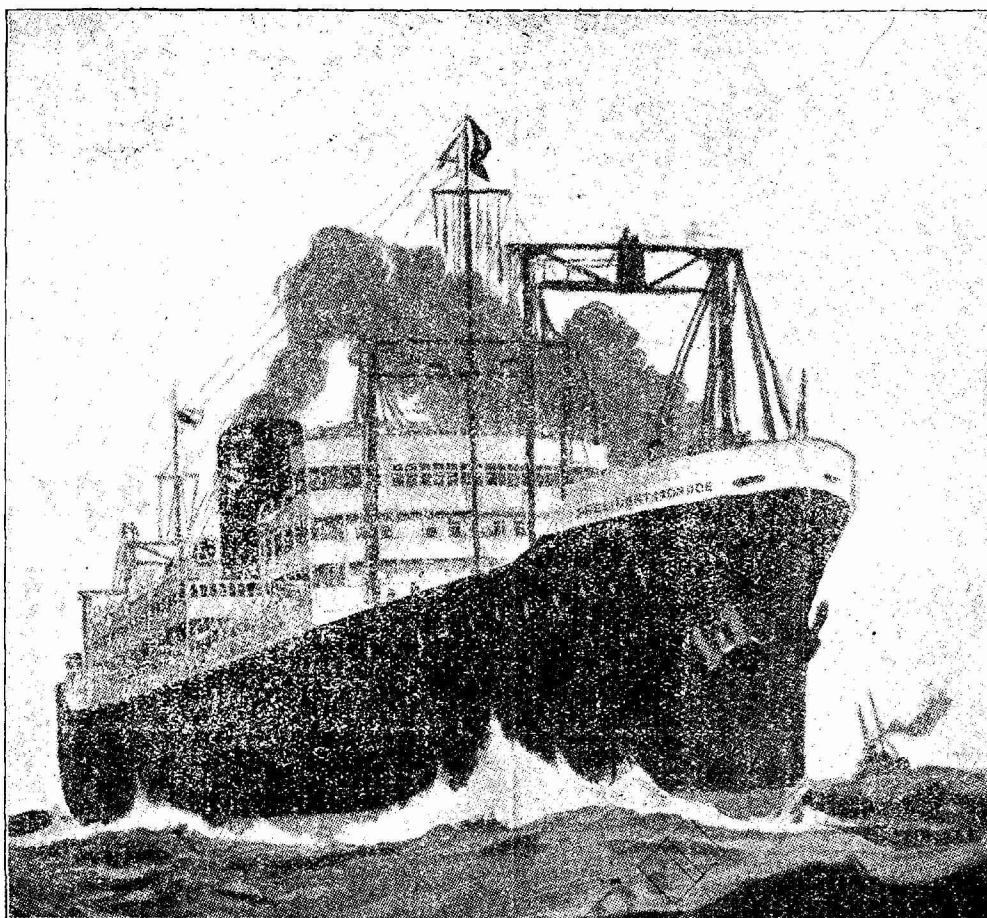
Returning to the South Gate, I was pulled over again and went at once to the British Consul to let him know that the end was near. By this time it was near evening and I had to use the permit. I had to get over the wall or I might have been held up a number of times. Seeing that it was an official permit about something they let me pass and I got on through streets almost deserted to the northern part of the city. It was surprising to see so little confusion. There were no falling bullets, no bombs. The only thing abnormal was the guards in the streets. They were guarding all the approaches to Governor Lin Yu Kiu's yamen. He was doubtless afraid of looting last night.

At midnight we were awakened by gun shots. The governor's yamen is not far away. As yet we do not know what trouble they may have had but it is likely that the firing was only to keep away prospective looters! It sounded as if it was entirely on one side. The rest of the night passed with no disturbance.

This morning the city is still shut up. The "enemy" are now across the river to the south. This means that they have come through the University site which is now

“ROUND THE WORLD”

Shanghai to Marseilles, 40 days; to New York, 55 days



NEW YORK
HAVANA
COLON
BALBOA
LOS ANGELES
SAN FRANCISCO
HONOLULU
KOBE
SHANGHAI
HONGKONG
MANILA
SINGAPORE
PENANG
COLOMBO
SUEZ
PORT SAID
ALEXANDRIA
NAPLES
GENOA
MARSEILLES
BOSTON
NEW YORK

FAST PASSENGER and FREIGHT SERVICE

Sailing from Shanghai

President Adams March 28
President Garfield April 11
President Polk... .. April 25
President Monroe May 9
President Harrison May 23
President Van Buren June 6
President Hayes June 20

Every 14 days

From Shanghai Round the World to Shanghai in 110 Days

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

SHANGHAI

Freight Office—Robert Dollar Bldg. Passenger Office—Corner Nanking and Kiangsi Roads.

Yokohama—Kobe—Tientsin—Hankow—Hongkong—Manila—Singapore



*the only line
under one
management
"all the way"*

California to Chicago

thus assuring uniform excellence of service.
Fred Harvey serves all the meals.

After visiting southern California
be sure to stop off and see Earth's
Scenic Wonder—Grand Canyon
National Park—reached only via
the Santa Fe

For detailed information apply to any Thos.
Cook and Sons or American Express
Co. Agency—or

W. J. Black—Passenger Traffic Manager
Santa Fe System
Chicago, Ill.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

"Sunshine Belt"

Trans-Pacific Service

San Francisco—Honolulu—Yokohama—Kobe
Shanghai—Manila—Hongkong

New palatial steamers—

"PRESIDENT CLEVELAND"

"PRESIDENT WILSON"

"PRESIDENT LINCOLN"

"PRESIDENT TAFT"

"PRESIDENT PIERCE"

Displacement 21,167 tons, length 535 feet, beam 72 feet.

SAILINGS EVERY 14 DAYS

For information regarding freight or passage apply
to company's agents at all ports or to Thos. Cook &
Son or American Express Co.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company

Managing Agents U. S. Shipping Board

B. C. Haile—General Agent

18 Nanking Road

Tel. C. 5056-5057

Shanghai

Cable address—SOLANO

under their control. The city is therefore surrounded on at least three sides with a possible "get away" for Generals Hsiung Keh Wu and Tan Meng Sin out the West Gate. It is not likely that they will stay long if they are, indeed, here yet.

Governor Liu Yu Kiu will not go we understand. Though he has helped Hsiung Keh Wu in his campaign it has been well-known that there is no love lost between them. He is the "legally" appointed civil governor and as such will continue to function when Yang Sen comes into the city. Liu Yu Kiu will doubtless open the gates as soon as Hsiung and Tan leave. Yang Sen has given out that he, like Wu Pei Fu, will not interfere in any way in civil matters. His job is to drive out the enemies of the Republic, meaning the enemies of Wu Pei Fu, Tsao Kun, Peking, et al. Perhaps his job is now complete. We do not imagine that Hsiung Keh Wu will stop his agitation for the Confederacy, but he has been so decisively beaten now that it will be surprising if he is able to recuperate sufficiently to fight any one for a long time to come.

We can therefore breathe easier about this matter. Yang Sen has declared throughout that his only objection was to Hsiung Keh Wu. It often looked as if he might fail to drive him out. It has been a year of great difficulties. But now he has succeeded and nothing short of a miracle can keep him out of Chengtu and out of the reward and honor that is justly his for he has stood from the first for unification with Peking.

A visit was made on February 8 to the Szechuan Arsenal where the Northern Generals are quartered waiting for the city to open its gates. General Yang Sen was the first one seen. He was very willing to relate the story of the spectacular journey of his armies from Chungking to Chengtu. It is something new in the history of Chinese warfare to see armies move with such rapidity, and with such continued success. On one day Yang Sen's warriors marched 180 li and were ready at night to assist in the capture of Tungchwan. From that city they rushed through Chongkiang in one day to Hanchow, a journey that ordinary travelers never think of covering in less than a day and a half.

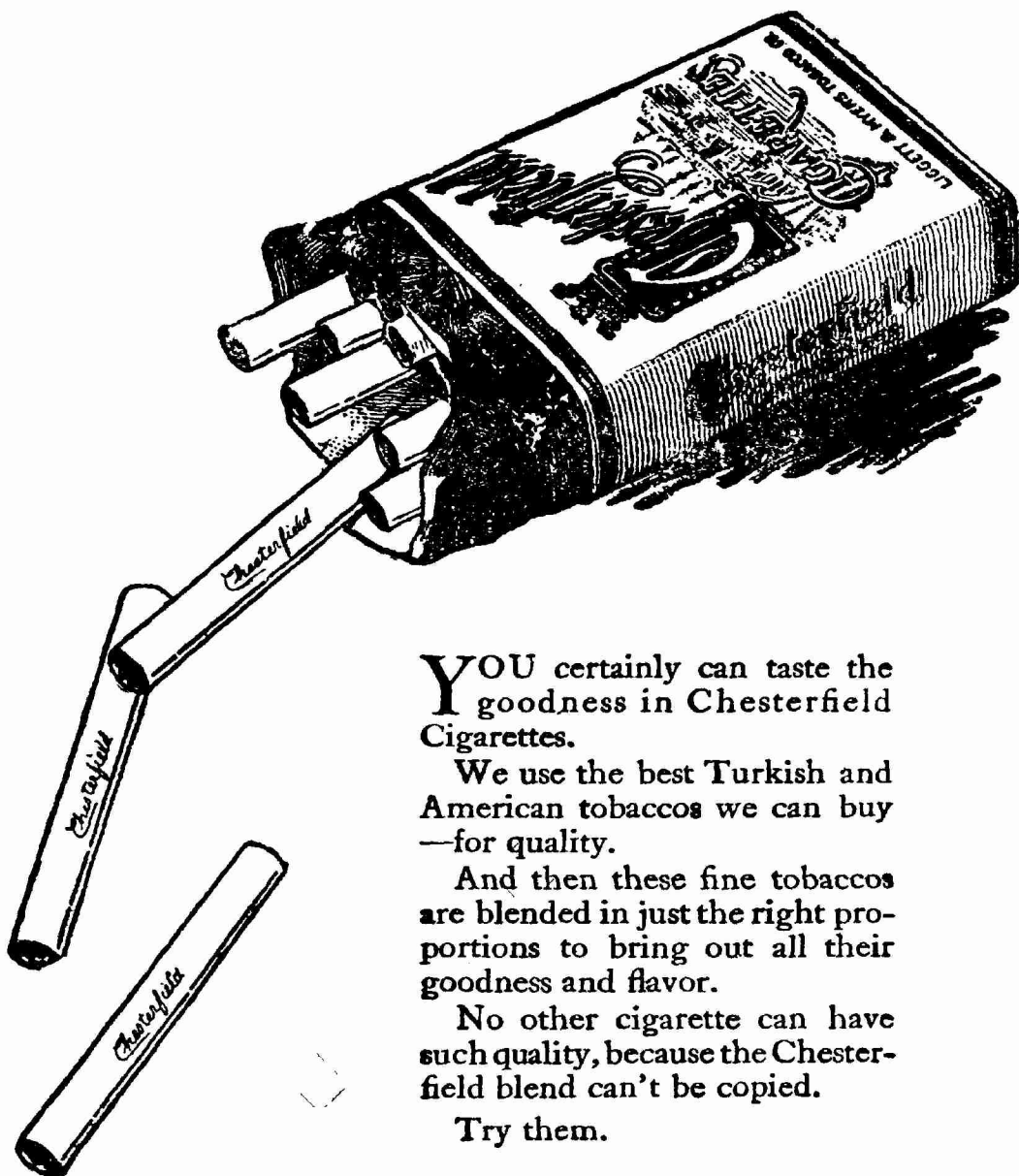
It was apparently this speed that demoralized the soldiers of Hsiung Keh Wu who are still accustomed to the old plan of fighting one day and then going to the next city to rest a week while waiting for the "enemy" to catch up. It was not so in this case. While General Teng Shih Hou was attacking Tungchwan from the south, Yang Sen had made his way to a point half way between Chengtu and Tungchwan, a little village called Hsin Lund Chang. Here he heard that Hsiung Keh Wu was in Tungchwan and he rushed the 180 li in a day, arriving there at the psychological moment the evening of January 24th.

After they were sure that they had not caught Hsiung Keh Wu there, Yang Sen went on to Hanchow on the 30th. Several days were spent at that place while the key city of Hsintu was taken. This city fell on the 3rd of February and the army moved its headquarters there on the 4th. They moved again to Feng Hwan Shan on the 5th, to Tsing Long Chang on the 6th from which place they took the arsenal in two hours, arriving there at noon February 7th. It was at 4 o'clock that we saw them outside the East Gate. Such a record for speed is absolutely unprecedented.

General Liu Hsiang (Liu Fu Chen) is also at the Arsenal with General Yuan Tsu Min, the Kweichow General, who has had charge of the operations for some weeks. We were privileged to see them after the interview with Yang Sen. General Yuan looks to be a fine type of commander. Liu Hsiang looks more like a civil, than a military, official.

Yang Sen is commander of the Second Army of Szechwan troops. His army has an equipment of 15,000 rifles. Most of his men are with him here. He depends particularly on his old division which is now known as the 16th division of the National Army. Yang Sen commands this division in person, as well as being the commandant of the Second Army. His soldiers are all marked with a broad red band on the arm on which is the great character "Sen" of his name in black. The men are well armed and seem to have plenty of ammunition. I was told that the ammunition has been carried all the way from the Hanyang Arsenal. Questioned as to whether he would make use of the Chengtu Arsenal, Yang Sen said that they would begin to produce ammunition immediately. The larger guns which Yang has with him have not been much used. His soldiers declared that if the city did not capitulate soon they would shell it. To this Yang Sen replied that it was his desire to spare the city. Negotiations were on foot and he hoped that the demands would be complied with.

After the taking of the Arsenal February 7, Hsiung Keh Wu sent out to see what Yang Sen wished. After his narrow escape at Tungchwan, Hsiung probably lost some of his usual courage. The reply from the Northern Generals was that if Hsiung Keh Wu and Tan Meng Hsin would



YOU certainly can taste the goodness in Chesterfield Cigarettes.

We use the best Turkish and American tobaccos we can buy—for quality.

And then these fine tobaccos are blended in just the right proportions to bring out all their goodness and flavor.

No other cigarette can have such quality, because the Chesterfield blend can't be copied.

Try them.

Chesterfield

CIGARETTES

of finest Turkish and American tobaccos—blended

They Satisfy

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.



Carpe Diem

Did you ever hear an old man say he wished he had taken insurance in his younger days when he could have gotten it or when the premiums would not have been so high?

If you knew you could not get protection next year or next month you would take it now, wouldn't you? Then why run the risk of not getting it at all?

Ask us today for the facts

ASIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

MAIN OFFICE

3 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI

Branch Offices:

Canton Hankow Peking Tientsin Tsinanfu

Agencies in principal cities throughout China.

American Trademarks, Tradenames, Copyrights and Patents in China

BY R. T. BRYAN, JR.

Now Published in Pamphlet Form

\$1. Mex.

On sale at

CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

and at leading bookstores

leave the city at once they would be permitted to escape without trouble. Yang Sen explained that this was better than attempting to capture Hsiung in a city where they would need perhaps to shell it for days before they could get at Hsiung Keh Wu. Accordingly Hsiung Keh Wu and Tan Meng Hsin left the city via the South Gate at midnight last night. Their destination is probably somewhere to the south of Chengtu, possibly Jenshow and Tsingien. The latter is Hsiung's home town. The shooting heard last night at midnight was doubtless the bravado of Hsiung's men as they left the city. They certainly had nothing to shoot at, but it sounded well.

When questioned about Liu Yu Kiu, Yang Sen explained that they had intended that he remain for the present at least. If he goes out now there will be no nominal civil governor. He could not be military governor, for Liu Tsen Hou is now that at Chungking so recognized by Peking. He could not be generalissimo as Yuan Tsu Ming is now that. But the evident plan was that Liu Yu Kiu hold over as civil governor till Liu Hsiang could be "legally" appointed. But February 7, in the morning Liu Yu Kiu was still fighting Yang Sen when he could easily have seen that the latter had won over Hsiung Keh Wu. The agreement was that Liu Yu Kiu should support the man who was victor. It needed only a slight excuse to get rid of Liu Yu Kiu so Yang Sen said that he too would have to go and Yang would occupy the Yamen where Liu Yu Kiu has been. We are hoping that Liu Yu Kiu will retire as quietly as Hsiung went and that the Northern Generals will be permitted to enter the city. One thing that made Yang Sen particularly vexed was that after he reached the Arsenal and had the city won, Liu Yu Kiu requested him to retire to Kintang (about a day's journey away) and there conduct the negotiations.

After seeing Yang Sen we called on Generals Yuan Tsu Ming and Liu Hsiang. We found them still consulting with the men sent from Liu Yu Kiu; so we had to wait a few moments. We were not kept long. The fine figure of Yuan Tsu Ming came forth to greet us, and we were introduced to General Liu Hsiang. He has no definite designation as yet, being called simply "Director" (Tupan). Yuan Tsu Ming has with him 10,000 men of the Kweichow Army that supported him when he had control of Kweichow. He is a Northern supporter so he does not support Tang Chi Yao of Yunnan who controls Kweichow. Most of these troops are outside the North Gate.

General Tang Tsz Tsing, who is a part of the Second Army, is at the northwest corner of the city. With him are two regiments of robbers who have a reputation in Szechwan. One of the commanders is a woman known as "Mrs. Lan of the Bigfeet". The other is known as "Great Eyebrows." It is such elements as these in Yang Sen's army that may keep the kettle boiling even if he is victorious.

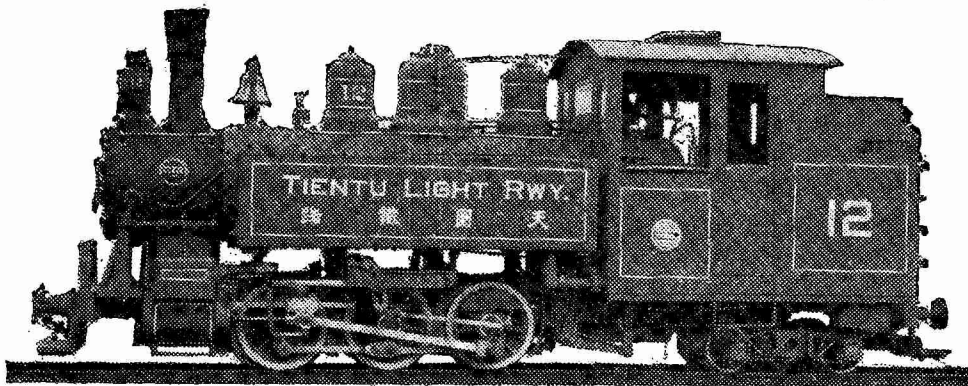
The other generals are at Tamienpu on the Great East Road between Chengtu and the hills at Lung Chun Yi that are so difficult to capture. It is noteworthy that Yang Sen did not attempt Lung Chun Yi this time. He came in from the east and north across the plain and got in without difficulty. So Teng Shih Hou, Cheng Kwei Tung (whose dismissal by Liu led to all the trouble!), and Tien Song Yao are on the plain without the necessity of negotiating the hills. They have 7,000 men between them scattered along the Great East Road.

With these 7,000 close at hand, with 8,000 at the East Gate, and another 7,000 at the North Gate, in all a possible 22,000 men well equipped, and apparently well disciplined, Yuan Tsu Ming and Yang Sen have by far the best army that has ever operated in this province. It is this army that asks for admission into Chengtu the capital of Szechwan. To appreciate what they have done readers in Shanghai who think that Chengtu is about as far from Chungking as Pao-tung, or Tientsin, are from Peking, must take their maps and figure up the mileage Yang Sen has covered since he started to come back from Wanhien in December. They must also remember that our prophets (including the present writer) all thought he would have a difficult time to get back to Chungking. Then let them realize that there are no railways, and no "Good Roads" in the province. Let them visualize the march of these 22,000 over the kind of roads we have in the interior for more than 400 miles, and then take out the month spent in Chungking after recapturing that city, make all allowance for the poor equipment and lack of ammunition of those who opposed them; and when all is done we must admit that, for a military achievement, this is about the best we have ever seen in Szechwan.

So Chengtu returns to the hands of those who support the reunification scheme centered around Peking. The rosy dreams of the Kuomintang to which we listened a few weeks ago have faded into thin air. The name of Seng Wen will now be execrated as has been the name of Tsao Kun. Wu Pei Fu may be bigger than ever and Hsiung Keh Wu may retire to oblivion.

BALDWIN

ADEQUATE POWER
For All General Industrial Purposes



Baldwin 0-6-4 Type Locomotive Built for Tientu Light Railway

Gauge 2'6". Cylinders, 10" x 16". Working pressure, 180 lb. Fuel, Soft Coal.
Driving wheels, diameter, 30". Weight, total engine, 48,000 lbs.

THESE Works during the month of December 1923 completed the construction of six industrial locomotives, as illustrated, for the Tientu Light Railway, for operation in Eastern Manchuria.

These locomotives are Baldwin design throughout and while intended primarily for general industrial service on narrow gauge tracks, could be used for all light railway purposes. While powerful for their weight, an important feature is the wheel-base arrangement. With a rigid wheel base of 5 feet 9 inches, it can be safely used over sharp curves and switches. The total length of the engine is 16 feet.

An important part of Baldwin service, in addition to designing and building locomotives for industrial purposes, is the manufacturing and forwarding of duplicate parts designed to fit. Our nearest representative will furnish complete and detailed information relative to motive power for any requirements.

THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A. Cable Address: "Baldwin, Philadelphia"

AGENTS

Pacific Commercial Co., Sale & Frazar, Ltd.
Manila, P. I. and New York Tokyo & New York

Andersen, Meyer & Co.

PEKING SHANGHAI TIENTSIN

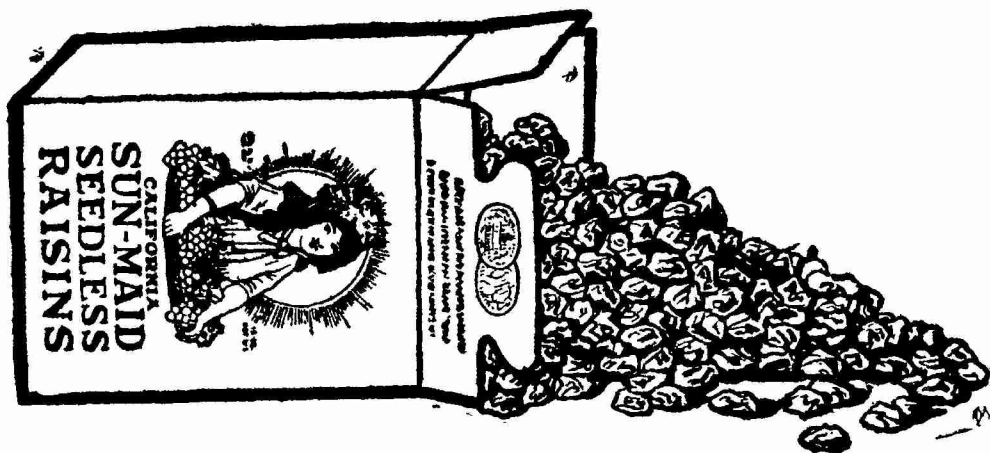
RESIDENT TECHNICAL REPRESENTATIVES

R. E. McFalls, Peking, China E. P. Williams, Jr., Shanghai, China J. F. Greig, Tokyo, Japan.

OFFICES

J. M. Wright, Bandoeng, Java, D. E. I. J. W. Kelker, Harbin, Manchuria

LOCOMOTIVES



Great Breakfast Dish

Stewed raisins—delicious energizing, ironizing food.

Practically predigested. Also a fine natural laxative. Make it regular and get the best results.

Stewed Raisins

Cover Sun-Maid Seedless Raisins with cold water and add a slice of lemon or orange. Place on fire, bring to a boil and allow to simmer for one hour. Sugar may be added but is not necessary, as Sun-Maid Seedless Raisins contain 75 per cent natural fruit sugar.

SUN-MAID RAISINS

We can easily convince ourselves of all this. But now we must try get out of these men, after they have entered the city just what their relation to Peking and Tsao Kun, and Wu Pei Fu is to be. Our ears must also be open for the next move on the part of Hsiung Keh Wu. It is not likely that the position of a correspondent in Szechwan will be entirely prosaic. In fact we may have the most spectacular film of all to show in the future.

But if it is to be Peace this province will rejoice. Perhaps they may try to keep their wealth to themselves and not send much to Peking and other provinces. But there is no question but that the wealth of this province may be easily developed if there is even a short period during which men of ability can work unhindered. We are encouraged at present by the reputation Yang Sen has already secured of trying to develop as far as possible the communications of the provinces. If Hsiung Keh Wu can be kept out of the way for a few years that much at least may be accomplished.

John R. Muir.

Chengtzu, Szechwan,
February 8, 1924.

News from North China

The commission for the Readjustment of Finance of which Dr. W. W. Yen is the chairman held a general meeting last Friday morning. The meeting was attended by practically all members including Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Dr. C. T. Wang, Chang Chia-ao, General Huang Fu, Chang Chi-tan, Fu Chen-hsiang, Hsu Fu-su, Chao Hung-nien, Sir Francis Aglen, Sir Earnest Wilton, and C. Padoux. Dr. Yen rendered a general report on China's present financial situation dealing with the public revenue, administrative expenses, and secured and unsecured foreign domestic loans.

The Ministry of Communications has recently issued several orders starting a retrenchment plan as ordered by the government last year. The plan is somewhat delayed owing to the absence of the Minister, Admiral Wu Yu-lin, who travelled to the South last week. Orders have also been issued to various government railways asking them to economize in the use of official supplies, especially coal and oil.

The Houses of the Parliament held a joint meeting last Saturday to discuss the adjournment of Parliament. However, owing to disagreement among the parties, no decision was made. Another meeting was held on Monday in the Senate and it was decided that Parliament should adjourn for fifteen days which started from February 26.

Marshal Tuan Chi-jui is nearing his sixtieth birthday. General Wu Pei-fu several days ago telegraphed to Mr. Tsao Jui asking him to make preparations for an elaborate celebration in Tientsin on the occasion, but General Tuan refused the honor and issued a public statement saying that he would not allow such a thing at such a time of chaos.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Director General of Sino-Russian negotiations, recently expressed his opinion to newspaper correspondents in Peking that the prospect of the Sino-Russian negotiations is brighter than before. Owing to the likelihood of negotiations between Russia and China, Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister at Peking, under instructions of the Japanese Foreign Office, called on Mr. Karakhan last Sunday with a view to an early opening of the Russo-Japanese conference. The result of their conversation has not yet been published.

By a recommendation of General Wu Pei-fu, Mr. Tsao Jui was appointed as Director General of Mines of Chihli province. This is considered as a step taken by General Wu Pei-fu to solidify the unity of the Chihli Party of which the Loyang and Tientsin cliques have been at variance for some time.

The Peking *Evening World* which has existed for six months and was the only evening newspaper published in English in Peking for the last three months, was absorbed by the Peking *Daily News* on February 27. The defunct paper was started by several American returned students in Peking and had a circulation of 400.

Reports that the Chihli and Fengtien parties will again take up arms against each other this spring are appearing in newspapers in Peking, although the reports are denied as soon as they appear. During the fifteen days' recess of Parliament, a number of M. P's. from the Three Eastern Provinces volunteered to negotiate for peace between Chihli and Fengtien. They have already started on the work under the leadership of Mr. Wang Hung-shen.

Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Dr. C. T. Wang, Director General of Sino-Russian Affairs, met last Tuesday and discussed matters in connection with the opening of the Sino-Russian Conference. The question of recognition of Soviet Russia was discussed at length and it was reported that it was decided between Drs. Koo and Wang that the former should take care of the recognition question and the latter should have the authority to sign any agreement that may be made between the two countries.

The godown of the Asiatic Petroleum Company outside Hatamen, Peking, together with a small shed, was destroyed by fire Tuesday morning. Owing to the efficient work of the Chinese fire brigade, the oil tank and the godown of the Standard Oil Company were saved from any disastrous explosion.

The Waichiaopu last Monday sent a note to the Japanese Minister in Peking in connection with the Chinese massacre in Tokyo during the earthquake demanding proper redress for the massacred Chinese. Japan is also asked to render a report of its own investigations and the punishment of the guilty ones and to guarantee that no such acts will be repeated. The Peking Chinese community will hold a memorial meeting for the 342 Chinese massacred in Japan during the earthquake.

Admiral Wu Yu-lin, Minister of Communications, who recently took a trip to Loyang and Nanking in connection with the naval dispute between Admirals Tu Hsi-kuei and Wen Shu-teh, returned to Peking Thursday evening and was met at the station by the vice-Minister and other officials. After a short rest at his private residence, he immediately went to the Presidential Office and had an interview with the President.

The following appointments of officials for Szechuan province were decided upon by the Cabinet at a meeting held Thursday. General Teng Hsi-hou is to be appointed Civil Governor of Szechuan; General Liu Hsiang, Director of Frontier Defense for Szechuan and Kueichow; General Tien Chung-yao, Deputy Tuli of Szechuan, and General Yang Shen, Defense Commissioner of Eastern Szechuan.

The people of Harbin have recently staged gigantic agitation for the removal of Mr. Ostroumoff, general manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, who is said to have insulted and humiliated the Chinese population there by staging a public theatrical performance on New Year's Eve exaggerating the rotten state of China.

The Rev. and Mrs. G. L. Davis of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, Peking, and their son left Peking on February 23 for the United States on furlough. They will travel by way of Europe.

Mr. George Ross of New York, importer of Chinese porcelain and other Oriental things, spent several days in Peking sightseeing. He expects to spend about three weeks in the regions of the porcelain industry and will make a special study of the conditions in Canton.

The Chinese Social and Political Science Society held a smoker Friday, February 29, at 9 p. m. in the reading room of the library at Nan-Chi-Tse Ta-chieh. Mr. James B. Pratt of Williams College delivered an address on Buddhism.

Miss Elsie Houghton and Miss Eugenia Hurlock, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Shaw, left here Thursday for Hongkong where they will sail for the United States by way of Manila.

Mr. J. T. M. Stonerod of Pittsburgh is now visiting in Peking. He is a member of the Clark tour and travelled overland from Japan. Mr. Stonerod expects to leave the main body of tourists at Naples and spend about sixty days in Europe.

Mr. Douglas Elliman and two sons, Trowbridge and George, of New York City, accompanied by Mr. Fergus Reid, Jr., of Norfolk, Virginia, are now at the Grand Hotel de Peking. They are now completing the last lap of a trip around the world and expect to reach New York in April.

Tientsin, March 1, 1924.

P. Y. C.

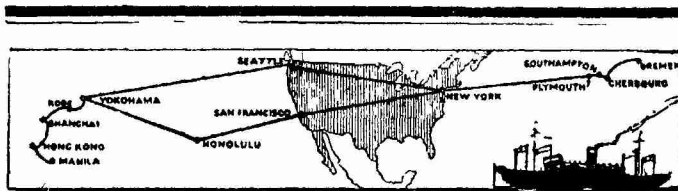
L.M. BOCKER

PURCHASING AGENT - EXPORT BROKER

Purchase of American products negotiated
Quotations cheerfully furnished on application

**510 Hoge Bldg.,
Seattle, U.S.A.**

**Cable address
"Bocker," Seattle**



To EUROPE via U.S.A.

FAST route, new ships, excellent food. Through tickets can be bought in all the large cities in the Orient at special rates. Choice of American railroads. Thence the famous U. S. Lines ships from New York to Plymouth, Southampton, Cherbourg and Bremen.

For information write today to:

UNITED STATES LINES

Agents

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE

Corner Kiangse & Nanking Roads, Shanghai

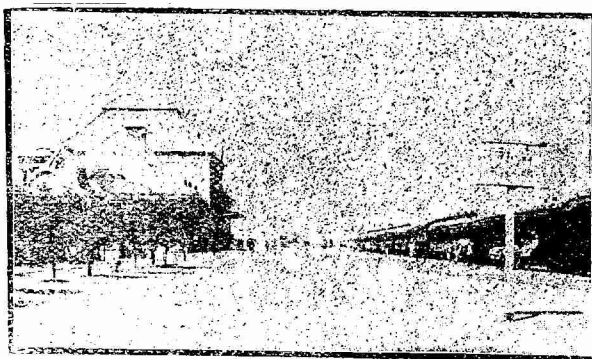
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

1-B Nanking Road, Shanghai

Agencies in Principal Cities

Managing Operators for U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

A Train That Is Rarely a Minute Late



*Shantung Railway Train at the Tsinanfu Station
Preparing to Start on Its Daily Run to Tsingtao*

Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway

The Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway running from Tsingtao to Tsinan is 394.06 kilometres in length and has 50 stations on the main line and 6 on branch lines. It has over 1,000 bridges and culverts, of which 107 bridges are of 100 ft. spans or more and 562 masonry, arch, box and pipe culverts, and over 1,960 pieces of rolling stock, including 108 locomotives, 1,661 freight cars, 196 passenger cars. The lines run through the most important and historical places of Shantung Province, while the surrounding towns and cities abound in picturesque scenery. In order to give every facility to the travelling public, this railway has joined the Domestic Through Traffic arrangements with the Chinese Government Railways and China-Japan Through Traffic with the Japanese Government Railways.



"There's
something
about them
you'll like~"

**Herbert
Tareyton**
London Cigarettes

Twenty to
the package

PUNG WO

Also Known as

Mah Chang	Mah Cheuk
Mah Jongg	Mah Juck
Mah Diao	Pung Chow
Mah Choh	Pe Ling

Game of a Hundred Intelligences

The Royal Game of China

A Game for Young and Old

Largest Manufacturer of Chinese Dominoes

PUNG WO

MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

3 Canton Road, Shanghai

General Agents

Mei Ren Co., Inc.

News from South China

Chau Lu, M. P., formerly commissioner of finance of Kwangtung and at present principal of the Higher Normal in Canton, has on February 21 taken formal control of the Canton Government Law School and Canton Agricultural College in accordance with a recent order of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to embody these two latter institutions into the proposed Kwangtung University with the Higher Normal as the nucleus. The principal government schools in Canton, aside from the three mentioned, include the girls' normal school, the trade school, and the first middle school. According to a reorganization of their finance, these schools should have at least an income of \$613,391. These schools are free to the public, except the payment of certain laboratory and other incidental fees. The chief income will depend on the *likin* (transit tax) proceeds annually from the Kowloon and Lappa customs stations, which alone will provide nearly \$300,000, and the restaurant license fees and tax, from which some \$260,000, in all is expected.

Some \$6,000,000 of the possible income of \$8,500,000 of the Canton Municipality having been taken by the military authorities for, the internecine warfare now still unabated in Kwangtung, the lower schools of the city have suffered to no little extent. The Municipality, was compelled to cease subsidizing or greatly reducing the grant to three schools recently and close down the Nam-hoi Public School No. 2 altogether, as the school premises had to be sold in order to realize funds for factional war between Dr. Sun Yat-sen and General Chen Chiung-ming. Much educational work has been left undone in Canton City because of the war, and in Police District No. 3 alone, some 3,247 children of school age are unable to be cared for because of lack of facilities on the part of the government and the poverty and inability of their parents to send them to private schools.

In the eight and a half months ending December last the Canton Municipality has contributed more than \$5,330,000 towards Dr. Sun Yat-sen's war chest, this not including the funds procured from other sources in Canton outside the municipal treasury. Since February 11, the Canton Municipality has been contributing but \$2,000 daily towards the support of Dr. Sun's army for provisions and not \$7,890 as hitherto. Dr. Sun's mercenaries require for food and clothing something like \$36,000 daily, aside from salary to officers and men, when not actually at war.

Additional taxes have been ordered recently by the military authorities of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. There is now an extra charge of 50 per cent on telegrams from Canton, a surtax of 20 per cent on freight and passenger rates collected by tow-boats plying between Canton and river ports, and a forced loan of from \$5 to \$500 from a Canton shop for the redemption of a New Year Eve military note issue of \$500,000.

Not only the people on land but those on the river in Canton are being pressed for money to support Dr. Sun Yat-sen's war against General Chen Chiung-ming. Ferry service formerly cost four cash but now eleven, and before the sampan men may land their fuel wood for their customers at Poontong, in spite of their having paid *likin* throughout their journey, they have got to dig out another dollar or two, thus maintaining the fire wood price at Canton at \$2.50 a picul.

The rice shop hands and proprietors have agreed to submit their differences to arbitration, the rice workmen strike has been declared off and all shops resumed business February 21, after more than a month of high cost of rice in Canton. Since the assassination of Yen Yu-sheng, chairman of the rice workers' union, more than a hundred members have resigned from their organization.

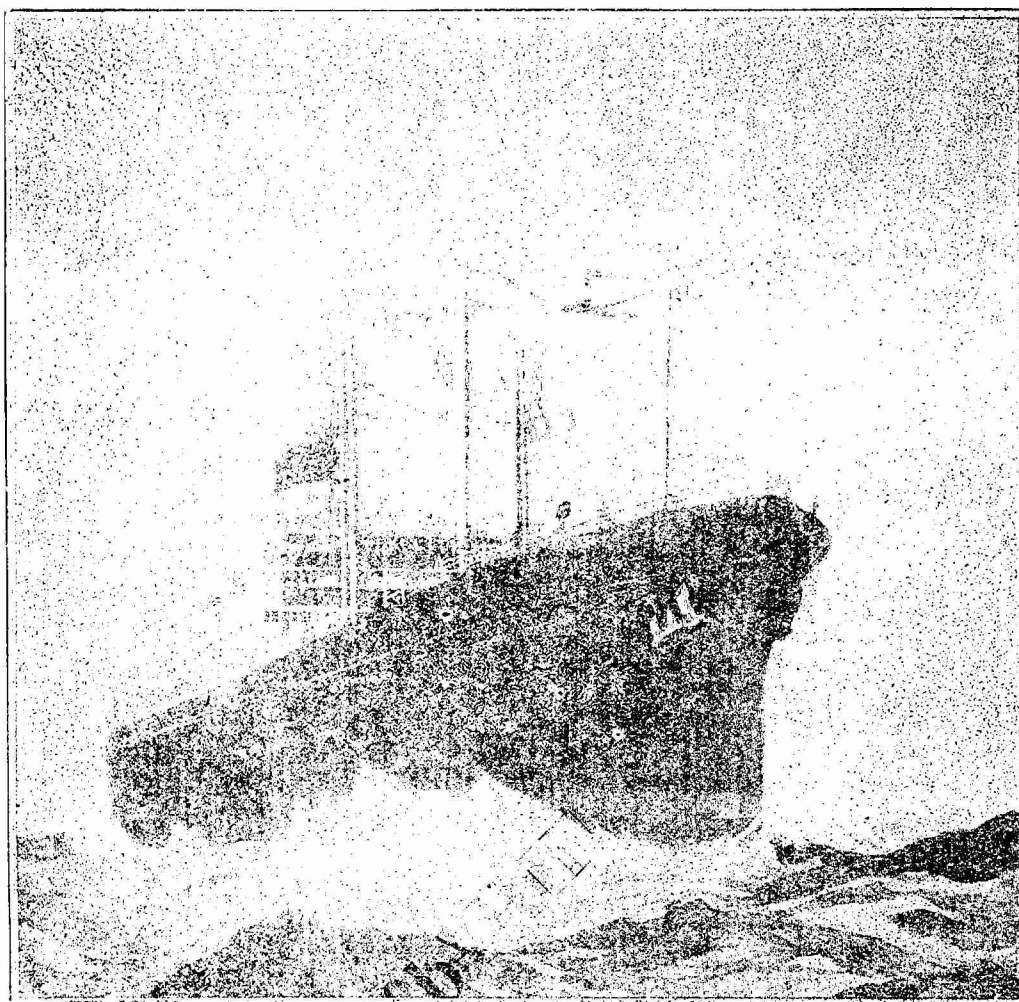
The Hunanese mercenaries of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's army rapidly are outnumbering those Yunnanese who have been Dr. Sun's chief strength for the year. The Hunanese now number five corps, and if every corps has its full strength, it means that they are nearly 181,440 strong. According to Dr. Sun's army regulation, a company consists of 126 men, four companies make one battalion, three battalions make one regiment, three regiments make one brigade, two brigades make one division, and two divisions make one corps. The Hunanese and the Yunnanese, now dominating the North River regions of Kwangtung, have proposed to Dr. Sun Yat-sen to levy a surtax of a dollar for every bag of rice entering their sphere of influence and also a surtax of 2 1/2 per cent on all goods passing the military stations along the Yeh-Han Railway. It is unlikely that the people will further bear the additional burden and that Dr. Sun will sanction the proposal without further consideration. These mercenaries are now collecting 20 to 30 per cent extra charges on freight and passenger tariffs on the railroad and a further charge of 2 1/2 per cent on the value of the goods will further kill trade along the line, it is believed.

On account of lack of funds on all sides, there has not been much fighting lately along the East River Districts.

Canton, February 22, 1924.

H. W.

ORIENT TO SEATTLE



A BETTER WAY TO TRAVEL
UNITED STATES—CANADA—EUROPE

Fast Passenger and Freight Liners Every 12 Days

From Shanghai to Seattle via
Japan and Victoria

March 8-20
April 1-13-25
May 7-19-31
June 12-24

PRESIDENTS

GRANT
JEFFERSON
MADISON
McKINLEY
JACKSON

From Shanghai to Hongkong
and Manila

March 16-28
April 9-21
May 3-15-27
June 8-20

Also regular Cargo vessels

NORTH CHINA LINE
SOUTH CHINA—PHILIPPINE LINE

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE

Managing Agents U. S. Shipping Board

YOKOHAMA—KOBE—SHANGHAI—HONGKONG—MANILA—SINGAPORE

Cable Address ADMIRALINE - - - - - Agents at All Oriental Ports

News from Central China

According to a report sent in to the Ministry of Communications by the Kin-Han Railway Co., during last month there were more than 8000 soldiers who occupied passenger coaches without buying tickets.

During the week all the down steamers from river ports came in late because a rumor had arisen in Shanghai reporting that a large consignment of ammunition was to be imported to Hankow. The Customs tidewaiters in Shanghai therefore got busy and searched each ship for more than 10 hours.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu contemplates the establishment of a military university in Shantung, to which all the military students of good conduct and education from Chihli, Shantung and Honan will be sent.

The Honan Christian Association met at Chengchow, Feb. 15-16. This meeting had the largest attendance both of Chinese and foreigners of any meeting they have had. The reports and addresses indicated careful preparation, and provoked thought and action along progressive lines.

According to despatches from Loyang, the troops of Marshal Wu Pei-fu recently arrested twenty merchants for selling opium under the name of "golden pills." The men are said to have been "sentenced to death."

Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan has reported to the Central government that the defeated soldiers in Szechuan have tried to make their way to Hupeh and he has decided to close communications between Chungking and Ichang temporarily.

The next concert of the Hankow Philharmonic Society will be given on Thursday, March 6, in the Victoria Hall. The committee is working up an attractive programme, entirely of local talent. Hankow at present is fortunate in having an unusual number of amateur musicians of real ability.

R. M. Madden, of the General Electric Co., (China) Ltd., died Monday morning. Mr. Madden had been attending to his duties right up to Saturday of last week. Mr. Madden was taken to the International Hospital on Sunday morning, having suddenly become seriously ill, and died at 3 a.m. Monday, death being due to internal anthrax.

Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan has inserted an advertisement in the native press saying that he will not receive any gifts from his friends or colleagues on his birthday. "It is not the time for happiness," Tuchun Hsiao adds.

It is reported that General Chao Heng-ti has informed the government that he is in agreement with the proposal of Marshal Wu Pei-fu that permanent headquarters for the Northern army be established at Yochow.

All the pilots who take steamships between Ichang and Chungking have gone out on strike on account of recently having received a threatening letter from the native junk-men which states that they want to murder all these pilots as the former have deprived the latter of means of livelihood. These pilots after having received the letter solicited the Customs authorities to give them necessary protection, but the authorities have put the demand aside and therefore the pilots have carried out a general strike.

General Chao Heng-ti, Commander-in-Chief in Hunan, has agreed to hand over the administration of the Hunan section of the Canton-Hankow Railway to the Central government, but he wishes the sanction of the Central government to the appointment of Mr. Tan Tao-jen as Acting Director of that section of the railway. Mr. Tan is already carrying on the duties of that post pending approval of the Ministry of Communications. Marshal Wu further suggests that \$50,000, a month should be allotted to maintenance of the forces at Yochow from the revenues of the railway.

The following numbers are the approximate production of cotton in Hupeh her annum: Wuchang 1960 piculs; Yocheng 3,134,500 piculs; Puchi 1,171,500 piculs; Sienning 17,350 piculs; Chungyang 14,400 piculs; Tungshan 1,600 piculs and Tayeh 79,260 piculs.

A large party of bandits is at present within 100 li of Tsaoshih and the military authorities there have advised the missionaries to be prepared to leave at a minute's notice. Up to the 27th instant, however, all remained quiet.

The sampan men on the river propose to hold a threatening procession in Wuchang city. Each sampan will give 200 cash for providing flags, banners, etc. They will go to ask Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan to maintain their means of livelihood against competition offered by steam launches.

The Hankow Chinese Bankers' Association has recently established a night school within the Association for the training of those employees who are not fully acquainted

with the banking business. An American lady has been invited to manage the school.

The Financial Commissioner of Hupeh has been ordered to send immediately \$20,000 to the Foreign Affairs Commissioner so that the construction of the Memorial Hospital for the late Father A. Melotto can be commenced.

According to the vernacular papers the British Minister in Peking has demanded the Waichiaopu to open the cities of Hwangpei and Sienning in Hupeh to navigation for running steam launches.

On the 28th instant the Cabinet Meeting passed the following suggestions, Gen. Liu Chuan-hou will be appointed as Tuchun of Szechuan and Gen. Teng Shih-hao will be the Civil Governor. Yang Sen will occupy the post in the Eastern portion of that province.

The Salt banks have decided that since the provinces are holding a portion of the salt revenues, the banks would have to hold something more than \$1,000,000 of the February surplus to protect themselves and their claims. The report says the salt revenues are being held in Szechuan, Kwangtung, Yunnan, Hunan and Kansu.

The Wuchang government has received instructions from Peking that no more organizations should be allowed to issue any savings bonds, as according to the complaint of the Banking Association such issuance may produce a very bad effect in the money market.

Five hundred thousand rounds of rifle cartridges have been sent from the Tchow arsenal to Wuchang in consequence of a request made by General Hsiao Yao-nan. Lately Hupeh has sent all its ammunition to Szechuan, and it wants to keep in stock a little quantity in anticipation of any eventualities.

General Chao Heng-ti has sent one mixed brigade of Hunan soldiers to Hengchow as reinforcements to the Kwangtung expedition under the leadership of General Sheng Hung-yin, and General Ma Chi.

The Deputy of Foreign Affairs at Hankow has received a despatch from the Ichang police authorities in which the deputy has been informed of the misbehavior of two drunken Japanese sailors, and has been requested to take up the matter with the Japanese Consul General at Hankow.

During the week about three thousand newly recruited soldiers passed Hankow on their way to Kiangsi, where they would be trained and stationed on the eastern border of that province in defence against feared invasion of Kiangsu.

The district of Linsiang in Hunan was stampeded by bandits last week. Before the outrage took place the bandits, who were disguised as native volunteer gentry, called on the magistrate asking him to sell them ten guns at one hundred dollars each.

The Bureau for Cigarette Stamp Tax lost about \$60,000 at Hankow for its failure to induce all the smokers to pay this surtax. While it has become a nuisance to the smoking public, there is no hope that it can keep itself on a paying basis in the near future.

An interesting informal meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce was held Sunday afternoon at which the Chamber was addressed by Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache at Peking. Among the many topics of Mr. Arnold's talk with regard to China's exports was the suggestion that the Chinese merchants and producers be taught to develop their own industries in such a manner that they will themselves become indispensable factors in the world's commerce.

The Hupeh government is to pay every month \$35,000 toward maintaining the so-called railway troops on the southern section of the Peking-Hankow line under the command of General Chin Yung-ao. The arrangement has been agreed to by General Hsiao Yao-nan.

Through the recommendation of Wang Keh-min, Minister of Finance, it has been decided at a Cabinet meeting that Mr. Sheng Tsz-liang has been appointed Superintendent of Customs for Hupeh.

A local Japanese report states that negotiations are under way in Tientsin between the Director-General of the Wuhan Reconstruction Bureau, Mr. Tang Hsiang-ming, and the Robert Dollar Company for a loan to be used for the development scheme of Hankow. Several associates of Tang Hsiang-ming in Hankow have received word to proceed to Tientsin at once.

Dr. J. H. Gray, of the National Y. M. C. A. Physical Dept., is due to arrive in Hankow shortly to complete arrangements for the National Athletic Meet to be held in Wuchang next May. It is said that \$2,000 has already been raised, while Tuchun Hsiao has pledged hearty support.

The Wuchang Court of Justice has issued a notification that in the event of refusal of young men and women to marry as previously engaged, their parents ought to be



THE ROAD
TO
SMOKING
SATISFACTION

CAPSTAN

CIGARETTES

Advertising,— alone, will
not sell any commodity.

—*—

The story of

CAPSTAN

success

is the simple one of
A HIGH QUALITY STANDARD
MAINTAINED

MAGNUM and REGULAR Sizes
Tins of 50
Packets of 10.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

P-6



3 Canton Road, 6th floor

Tel: Central 6316

CONSTRUCTORS OF—

Railways, Port Developments, Electric Railways, Tramlines, Buildings, Industrial Plants, Power Plants, Waterworks, Bridges, Foundations and general developments of all kinds.

punished. This has caused adverse criticism in the Chinese papers, as in accordance with the new law, criminals' relatives should not be involved.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu recently sent a telegram to Peking requesting that instructions should be issued to Szechwan Salt District Inspectorate for the issue of a monthly subsidy of \$300,000 to his troops there, otherwise he could not prevent his generals interfering with the administration of the Salt Inspectorate there. His request has been granted and orders issued accordingly.

In spite of the repeated defeats at the hands of the Northerners, General Hsiung Keh-wu, and General Tan Mao-hsin have planned to counterattack their opponents in the latter's rear. The Northerners have come to know this movement, and have asked General Hsiao Yao-nan to send more troops for the protection of Chungking.

In connection with the murder of the American Missionary at Yochow, Hunan, in 1920, Chang Ching-yao, in his statement to the press, claims that the case was settled immediately afterwards. In addition to the execution of the murderers at Yochow, he paid the sum of forty-five thousand dollars to the American Consul at Changsha as compensation in accordance with the demands of the American Legation. Chang claims that he is still in possession of the receipt given by the American Consul at Changsha for the amount, so that his pardon or re-appointment by the government will not affect Sino-American relations.

The Wuchang government has received new instructions from the Waichiaopu at Peking to the effect that special protection should be given to foreign missionaries in the interior, as failure of the local authorities in this respect has caused constant protestation on the part of foreign Powers.

A shipment of one hundred thousand ounces of opium was seized by the troops of General Wang Yu-chin on order from Tuchun Hsiao, when the black drug was being shipped from Ichang to Hankow for sale. The Szechuan troops sent this shipment to Hankow with a view to raising funds to meet the urgent demands of their campaign, but General Hsiao does not know as to how the drug should be disposed of.

A daughter was recently born to Mr. P. S. Heintzleman, American Consul-General, and Mrs. Heintzleman in the International Hospital.

Hankow, March 1, 1924.

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from February 27 to March 5, 1924.)

The maneuvering of representatives of China, Japan and Soviet Russia towards recognition of the latter, press reports on the possibilities of China's spring warring, and the question of Philippine independence now being considered by Congress in Washington occupy such part of public attention as is ordinarily devoted to scanning the newspapers. The Soviet government has apparently tried to aggravate the Japanese mildly with a view to forcing a conference and recognition, meanwhile holding off conferring with China till some headway with Japan weakens China's position, especially as concerns its demands for possession of the Chinese Eastern railway. An interview with Chang Tso-lin, the virtual emperor of Manchuria, by Junius B. Wood, Far Eastern correspondent of the *Chicago Daily News*, printed in the *China Press* of March 4, constitutes the best public information thus far into the likelihood of a more or less general war in China this spring. As to the Philippine question, the refusal of the new insular auditor to approve Philippine independence mission expenses on the ground of unconstitutionality, with the mission in Washington before Congress pleading their cause to decidedly deaf ears, further aggravates a situation which already seemed as bad as possible barring actual insurrection.

Japanese Arrested in Vladivostok

An *Eastern News Agency* report of March 1 from Tokio contains the following:—

"A Vladivostok telegram received at the Foreign Office reports that the chief of the State Administration of Vladivostok issued warrants on the morning of February 26 and effected the arrest of Vice Consul Goshi and Mr. Haruta, a Consular Chancellor, and also domiciliary search of the residence of Lieutenant-Commander Minotsuma and that of Captain Matsui and arrested Captain Matsui as well as Messrs. Mita and Hirai who live with Captain Matsui. So far as known up to now, fifteen Japanese residents have been subjected to domiciliary search and eight of them have been arrested."

Advertising that Gets You Buyers

There are thousands of foreigners and English-speaking Chinese scattered throughout the interior of China.

The aggregate of their buying power is tremendous and well worth the consideration of far-sighted business men looking for extension of their sales in China.

The most effective and economical way to sell your products to them is through persistent and well-organized advertising through the newspaper they read and like,

The Independent News

Every day: Daily & Sunday

PETER S. JOWE BRUNO SCHWARTZ
Publisher & Editor Business Manager

25-B Rue Dautremere, Hankow

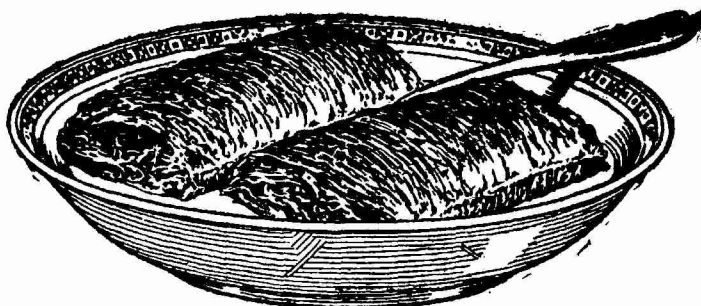
Specimen Copies Sent Upon Request

Get this health habit

It means stomach comfort, bodily vigor and mental buoyancy. Eat two Shredded Wheat Biscuits every morning with milk or cream and a little fruit. If you like a hot dish that is better than ordinary porridge, pour hot milk over the Biscuit' adding a little salt.

Shredded Wheat

Shredded Wheat requires no sugar—it has all the natural sweetness of the whole wheat berry. Contains all the nutritive elements the human body needs with just enough BRAN to stimulate bowel movement. Delicious with sliced bananas or other fruits.



The Shredded Wheat Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

The arrests followed less drastic insults against Japanese by the Soviet reported in this column last week, which elicited no little comment from the Japanese press. *The Jiji Shimpō* wrote:

"It is true that public opinion in Japan is in favor of the recognition of Soviet Russia with a view to the immediate restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

"For the failure to open Russo-Japanese negotiations, Japan is partly responsible, but this fact by no means affords any reason for Japan to recognise the latest, outrageous policy of the Soviet government towards Japan.

"The steps taken by the Soviet government, no matter what pretexts it may make, have unnecessarily incited the ill-feeling of the Japanese nation against Soviet Russia.

"No one can tell that there may not be created a crisis that will completely change Japan's public opinion towards Soviet Russia, unless the Soviet government alters its attitude."

The Yomiuri felt:

"That Soviet Russia has created the recent anti-Japanese issues lies mainly in fabrication and misunderstanding and so if there are any points that have to call for grave reflection and improvement, those points, needless to say, are on the part of the Soviet government. We have not the least idea of exchanging any anti-Japanese agitation for the restoration of diplomatic relations."

The *Tokio Asahi* believed that it was indeed a very bad policy for Soviet Russia to attempt to accelerate the opening of the Russo-Japanese negotiations by such means as to further the antipathy of the Japanese nation.

Russians Claim Japanese Espionage

A *Jiji* (Tokio newspaper) special edition details the Russian reasons for the arrest of Japanese at Vladivostok. "The Russians assert that the Japanese attempted to investigate the organic system of the Red Guard and the Red Fleet and of the Soviet administration, thus endangering vital secrets bearing on the welfare of Russia. Subsequent search of Japanese homes, they say, revealed evidence warranting the arrests. The Foreign Office denies the espionage charge and accuses Russia of continuing petty annoyances in the hope of forcing Japan's recognition of the Soviet."

On the afternoon of March 1, Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to Peking, called on M. Karakhan, Soviet Envoy in

the Far East, and conferred with the latter concerning various questions that have of late occurred between Japan and Soviet Russia.

With regard to the issue involving Japanese and Russian correspondents, arrangements were made that the Japanese Legation in Peking would vise M. Slepach's passport to Japan, whereas the Soviet government would permit Japanese correspondents to remain in Moscow. As for the questions concerning the arrest of Captain Matsui by the Vladivostok authorities as well as the refusal by Soviet Russia to recognise the Japanese Consulate in Vladivostok, M. Karakhan reserved his definite announcement in this respect, as he has not yet received the full details of the case.

It is learned that Mr. Yoshizawa, had another interview with M. Karakhan when, it is alleged, the Japanese Minister lodged a protest with the Soviet Envoy as to the case involving the arrest by the Vladivostok authorities of M. Gunji, Japanese Vice-Consul, two officials of the staff of the Japanese Consulate, ten Japanese residents and Lieutenant Commander Minozuma who is suffering from illness.

Situation Regarding Conferences

Prior to March 1, according to information given out by the *Rosta* News Agency, Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to Peking, called on M. Karakhan the interview lasting three hours, when the Japanese minister told the Russian envoy that the Japanese government was desirous to resume diplomatic relations with the Soviet government and to open the Russo-Japanese conference and stated that there were some difficulties as to the opening of the conference between Japan and Soviet Russia. In reply, M. Karakhan said that he was not in a position to express his opinion owing to the fact that he had not received instruction from the Moscow government.

As to a Sino-Russian conference, the *Ching Pao*, a Peking paper, reported on March 3, that, "following a meeting between Dr. C. T. Wang and M. Karakhan on March 1, a petition has been submitted to the President recommending recognition of Soviet Russia. The petition was forwarded to the Cabinet for consideration at the meeting on March 4. It is stated that the attitude of the Fengtien authorities is favorable and, consequently it is anticipated that the Sino-Russian negotiations will make rapid progress."

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus... U. S. \$10,000,000.00

Owned by the National City Bank
of New York.

Head Office:

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office:

36 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.

BRANCHES:

BARCELONA	MADRID
BATAVIA	MANILA
BOMBAY	PANAMA
CALCUTTA	PEKING
CANTON	RANGOON
CEBU	SAN FRANCISCO
COLON	SANTO DOMINGO
DAIREN	SHANGHAI
HANKOW	SINGAPORE
HARBIN	SOERABAYA
HONGKONG	TIENTSIN
KOBE	TOKIO
	YOKOHAMA

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposit in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of Europe, South America, and in the West Indies.

N. S. Marshall, Manager.

1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Prospects of General War in China

Sun Yat-sen is the only militarist in China who avows he is going to fight this spring. He intends to defeat Chen Chiung-ming and control Kuantung province and then he hopes to lead an expedition into Northern China to unify the country—under himself. This has been his plan for years already without having accomplished anything but chaos in and around Canton. Since China New Year he has been trying to get control of the East River, but, due to insubordination of his hired Yunnanese troops and his lack of money, he seems to be deadlocked.

Other militarists in China, while boasting of their readiness to fight, tell the newspapers they will remain quiet unless attacked. This is the situation of General Lu in Chekiang, General Sun in Fukien, General Chi in Kiangsu, and this week, in a notable interview, General Chang Tso-lin, confessing being armed to the teeth, stated that he would not start war against the Central government because he expected to see it bring about its own downfall through dissension in its ranks and over-extension of its line of operations into Szechuen province.

Junius B. Wood, Marshal Chang's interviewer wrote:

"The capital of the three provinces hums with military activity. The marshal's supporters assert that he has 300,000 men under arms. Others estimate 200,000. The pick of them are in Mukden. Seasoned fighters of nearly every nationality—trench mortar makers, ammunition experts, gas chemists, aviators and drillmasters—are either training the troops or advising in the manufacture of munitions of war. The younger element, led by the 23-year-old Brigadier General Chang Hsueh-liang, who is simultaneously aide to his father, commander of a brigade, director of radio and director of aviation, are ready to start marching on Peking immediately, now that the Chinese spring has come."

Quoting Chang Tso-lin

"Foreigners should observe the politics of Peking which indicate that no fighting will be necessary to overthrow the Chihli party now in control in that part of China. The leaders of the party are quarreling among themselves and it can neither give a good government, keep its organization together or control its insubordinate underlings and keep order in the country. If there is any fighting between the Fengtien and Chihli parties this year it will not be started from Mukden. If we are attacked, we are ready to fight and the war will continue until the other side is thoroughly defeated."

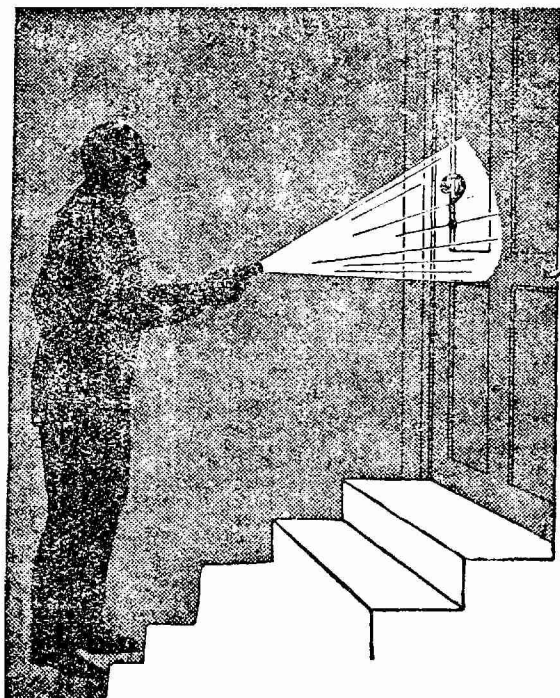
"Marshal Wu Pei-fu is now endeavoring to conquer everything south of the Yangtze. He does not preserve order in his own province of Honan and it remains to be seen whether his present campaign will be a success or a failure. I do not think he will succeed, the farther he goes the more difficult becomes his undertaking, but time will tell. The outcome is uncertain but it is unnecessary that we mix in the fighting."

If Chang Tso-lin and the Central government do fight this spring, China will see a general war, with most of the provinces lining up on one side or the other. To the contrary, fighting will be petty and generally ineffective, with the Central government gradually bringing more territory and revenue under its control, especially in Central China and Szechuen. The Central government recently acquired \$5,500,000 worth of guns and ammunition belonging to Italians, which had been stored at Tientsin since 1919. This arms deal brought forth bitter comment but the munitions have already been loaded on freight cars and spirited away.

China's Legislators Take Recess

On February 26, Parliament forced a measure for its and the House of Representative's adjournment for 15 days from that date. A number of Parliamentarians purposed going to Mukden to urge Chang Tso-lin not to make war. The Cabinet continues to hold meetings.

Sir Francis Aglen, inspector general of customs, issued a memorandum during the week showing that, as predicted, funds for the amortization of China's consolidated loans fell short \$9,000,000 in 1923, and predicted a further shortage for 1924 unless funds from the Salt and other revenues were used to supplement the customs surplus. The Kiaochow-Tsinan railway in Shantung, taken over from the Japanese, also raised its voice in protest of the order to turn over \$50,000 monthly to the fleet at Tsingtao. The Japanese may take drastic measures unless the order is rescinded, because payments for the road will necessarily fall into arrears. The railroad needs to do bridge construction amounting to \$3,000,000 at once, and has only a reserve of \$700,000 on hand. Finance Minister Wang Keh-ming continues at his post, opposition to him having subsided for the most part in view of President Tsao Kun's support of his appointee. However, measures proposed by the Minister fail to receive approval, so that he is only able to accomplish patchwork financing without making real progress towards solving the country's financial situation.



He looks for Houses without Yale Locks

The thief is ever looking for houses without YALE locks. An ordinary lock is easy to him. A skeleton key perhaps, or a sharp turn of a little steel pick, and he's in.



The Yale Cylinder night latch No. 44 is a combination night-latch and deadlock, offering all the convenience of the spring lock together with the perfect security of the deadlock. We carry a full range of Yale locks for every purpose.

Call and see our selection, or telephone No. C-2342



22 MUSEUM ROAD SHANGHAI

ESTABLISHED 1870

**EXCLUSIVE REPRESENTATIVES FOR CHINA INCLUDING HONGKONG & MACAO
BRANCHES - HONGKONG CANTON HANKOW TIENTSIN HARBIN MUKDEN
DISTRIBUTING DEPOTS IN ALL PRINCIPAL CENTRES THROUGHOUT CHINA**

Through America

via
The Milwaukee Railway
the

WORLD'S LONGEST ELECTRIFIED RAILROAD

Protected by the most efficient safety signals yet in use, for 649 miles over four mountain ranges, mighty electric locomotives haul the splendidly equipped All-Steel Transcontinental Trains

The OLYMPIAN and The COLUMBIAN
daily, Seattle and Tacoma to Spokane, Butte, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee and Chicago

"The Pacific Limited"
from San Francisco via Southern Pacific Ry. is operated by
"The Milwaukee" Omaha to Chicago

Ask your Steamship Agent or Thos. Cook & Son or American Express Travel Bureau
for rail orders and complete information
For sleeping car reservations, write, cable or wireless
one of the following representatives

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
Railway

Cable Address: "Milwaukee"

J. F. Bahl
Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept.
Seattle

P. O. Finn
General Agent
Victoria

C. H. Miles
Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept.
San Francisco



Philippine Independence Squarely Before Congress

On March 3, the U. S. Insular Affairs committee decided to place before the House a bill granting immediate independence to the Islands within six months after an election could be held there, and withdrawing all American troops. The committee does not approve of independence, but wishes a clean cut issue put before the American people and definitely decided.

For the past week, the Insular Affairs committee has been hearing both sides of the independence issue. The Filipino plea has been led by Manuel Roxas, head of the independence mission. Opposition has come from Secretary of State Hughes on the ground of Philippine finances, from Secretary of War Weeks because of the dangers of external aggression, and from other sources. The plea for independence is generally opposed by the United States government.

In the midst of the discussion Ben F. Wright, new insular auditor in the Philippines, dropped a bomb by refusing to approve expenses charged to the independence fund, declaring the secrecy of the expenditures to be unconstitutional. With the independence mission in Washington under heavy expense, the blow was severe. The Filipinos have started a drive to defray the mission's expenses by public subscription, and have as yet made no known attempt to overrule Wright's decision. The poor showing made by Filipinos in the Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives does not predict great success for raising money.

Japan Prepares for May Elections

The Seiyukai, Kenseikai and Kakushin Club parties are joining hands against the "Cabinet of Peers" in the elections to be held in Japan next May. Their platform is universal suffrage without property qualification and reform of the House of Peers. The press has carried nothing of import regarding the loan floated by Japan last month. The larger insurance companies paid their 10 per cent "sympathy" money to quake sufferers on March 1, but the government loan of Yen 80,000,000 to the smaller companies is still a matter of dispute. The government has under consideration the establishment of a Sino-Japanese Industrial Investigation Bureau with a view to making China's finances and Japan's emigration problems easier by mutual efforts. A trade delegation of Japanese is planning to visit China towards the end of March.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

February 27. Resignation of U. S. attorney general Daugherty expected momentarily.—Japanese consul at Vladivostok arrested.—Joint session of U. S. Congress pays tribute to memory of late President Harding.—U. S. Secretary of War Weeks, before House Committee on Insular Affairs, opposes Philippine Independence because of danger of external aggression.—Auditor of Philippines claims Independence Fund is unconstitutional.

February 28. United States Shipping Board announces plan to sell all 1,335 government owned ships, bids returnable March 14.—More prominent politicians, including A. Mitchell Palmer and Senators Underwood and Willis, are mentioned in U. S. Senate oil scandal investigation.—Secretary Hughes opposes Philippine independence because of outstanding loans.—Bill to be introduced in U. S. House for beverages with 2.75% alcoholic content.—British Imperial Wireless committee recommends post offices should own and operate all wireless stations.

February 29. Filipinos start subscription drive to pay for Independence commission now in Washington.—House of Representatives pass Longworth compromise tax bill reducing surtax to 37 1/2 per cent.

March 1. Former director of U. S. Veteran's Bureau indicted for conspiracy and bribery.—Eight Japanese officers arrested in Vladivostok.—Governor Smith of New York signs bill giving \$45,000,000 bonus to World War veterans.—U. S. Senate votes to investigate Attorney General Daugherty's administration.

March 3. Philippine Independence bill to be placed before U. S. House of Representatives.—Anglo-French conference is anticipated.—Turco-German treaty to be signed.—Ten members join "Committee of Forty" in U. S. House of Representatives for modification of Volstead Act.—American consulate fired on in revolution in Honduras. United States to remain neutral.

UNIVERSAL WINDING MACHINES

The Only
Complete Winding System
MACHINES
For WINDING

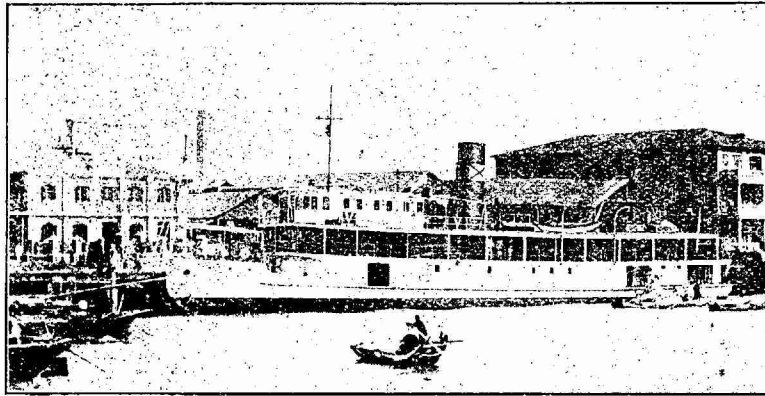
Filling for Looms, Cones for
Knitting, Tubes for Twisting,
Warps, Braiders, Thread,
Binder Twine, Rope and
Electrical Coils.

PARIS BOMBAY TOKIO
MANCHESTER SHANGHAI OSAKA
UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY
LEESONA
BOSTON, U. S. A.

THE KIANGNAN DOCK & ENGINEERING WORKS

SHIPBUILDERS—BOILERMAKERS—DOCKOWNERS

SHANGHAI



Twin Screw Shallow Draft Steamers, "Teh Yang Maru" for the Upper Yangtze Service built and engined by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works in 1922 for Japanese Interests.

Length 150 feet
 Draft (loaded) 5 feet
 Speed 14.3 knots

Accommodations for first, second and third class passengers.

Cable Address: SINODOCK

Telephone: C-1676
 C-1678

Chekiang Industrial Bank Had Prosperous Year

The report of the Chekiang Industrial Bank to be submitted to the 16th annual meeting, shortly, shows a net profit of \$327,265 for the past year, \$199,562 of which will be paid out as a 12 per cent dividend to shareholders. A sum of \$80,000 is added to the reserve, raising it to \$500,000, while the balance goes as a bonus to the directors and others connected with the bank's success. The institution was at first semi-officially organized in 1908 with a capital of one million dollars, in which the Provincial Government of Chekiang had an interest of \$300,000. On this account, the bank nominally had to maintain its head office at Hang-chow, the capital of Chekiang. It has been, however, the policy of its management always to endeavor to concentrate its main business in Shanghai, which is the commercial and industrial metropolis of the Far East. During the last few years, business of the Shanghai office has grown to such extent that in the interest of efficient management and control, it was deemed absolutely necessary to negotiate with the Provincial Government to buy out their share, in order to enable the bank to remove its head office to Shanghai. On March 23, 1923 the Governmental interest was taken over by a group of prominent private financiers at a high premium of about 70 per cent, thus making the bank a purely private financial institution. With a view for further expansion and public convenience, the bank acquired and built a commodious home to house its ever increasing activities and removed its head office from Hang-chow to Shanghai at the corner of Hankow and Kiangse Roads, known as the Chekiang Industrial Bank Building. With augmented resources now under its control, the bank is better than ever prepared to afford adequate banking service.

Election of Shanghai Councilors Held

The seven members of the Municipal Council up for re-election and P. W. Massey and A. T. Baker, newcomers, were elected to the Council at the annual election which ended March 4 after two days of voting. Nine councilmen were elected from ten candidates. Mr. Massey is a well known Shanghai business man, formerly with Reiss and Company. He lives at 23 Great Western Road. Mr. Baker is sub-manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and lives at 180 Bubbling Well Road. They

succeeded H. W. Lester and A. B. Lowson who were not candidates for re-election. The certified poll was as follows:

E. F. Mackay	676
S. Sakuragi	651
W. P. Lambe	509
S. Fessenden	506
P. L. Knight	477
G. N. Wilson	447
V. G. Lyman	432
P. W. Massey	387
A. E. Baker	375
A. J. Hughes	288

Total number of votes polled, 801; 16 papers were irregular.

FIRST IN PHOTOGRAPHY

*Supplies, Developing, Printing,
 Enlarging and Portraiture*

BURR PHOTO CO.

9 Broadway

Opposite Astor House

JEWELRY & CURIOS

*Diamonds, Pearls, Jades,
 Wrist Watches*

TUCK CHANG & CO.

67 Broadway

New Books and Publications

Four Tauchnitz Volumes

How to Make the Best of Life, By Arnold Bennett: *Captures*, By John Galsworthy; *The Last Time and Other Stories*, By Robert Hichens: *Jeremy and Hamlet*, By Hugh Walpole. Leipzig: Bernhard Tauchnitz. Paris: Librairie Henri Caulon, 39 Rue Madame. 1923.

The object of this review is twofold: first, to make mention of the latest works of four of the best known English novelists, and, second, to draw attention to the value of the Tauchnitz Edition to residents of the Far East—particularly to students of European and American literature.

Mr. Arnold Bennett in his *How to Make the Best of Life* continues in a way the vein developed in his earlier less aspiring but more delightful essay *How to Live on 24 Hours a Day*. This latest Bennett book reminds one vaguely both in style and in subject matter of the numerous series of *Sex and Self-knowledge* which receive so much attention—or at least advertising—nowadays. Mr. Bennett discusses temperament and habits, establishing good humor, the business of education, starting in life, falling in love, marriage, the continuation of marriage, children, middle age, and interest in ones community in an easygoing, warm-chimney-corner style.

In *Captures*, Mr. Galsworthy is not at his best in spite of the fact that his book is distinctly worth reading. Mr. Galsworthy's poorest work is better than the average writer's best. It is not until one has read several of the stories presented in this volume that one suspects the reason of Mr. Galsworthy's title—*Captures*. As an artist makes many preliminary studies, sketches, and drawings before producing a masterpiece, so, it is evident, do some writers. And this is apparently the case with *Captures*. Few of the selections could be considered "short stories"; nor are they to be classified as novelettes. Most of the selections could be developed into a novel. They are preliminary sketches or studies for larger works. One feels that Mr. Galsworthy's dramatic sense is so keen and his aptitude for plot development so great that he finds it impossible to work out all the themes which present themselves to him.

The Last Time and Other Stories by Robert Hichens does add to that author's reputation. Comparisons are odious but nevertheless there is a finer finish, a greater unity, a more satisfying completeness both in thought and presentation than is observable in Mr. Galsworthy's *Captures*. The volume has four stories: *The Letter*, *The Villa by the Sea*, *The Facade*, and the title story.

Readers of Hugh Walpole's novels—notably *The Cathedral*—will welcome another account of life in Polchester near the end of the last century. This time it is the story of Master Jeremy Cole, and his food and comfort loving dog, Hamlet. Polchester Cathedral with its great whirring clock is in the background of the story as it is in the foreground of that interesting *See city*. Later in its telling, the incidents of *Jeremy and Hamlet* precede by some ten years those of *The Cathedral*, and here we see something of young Ernest who later contributed so much to the fall of his father the Dean of Polchester. The charm of Walpole's diction and plot weaving need no comment; they are sustained in *Jeremy and Hamlet*.

For those who are not well acquainted with the Tauchnitz Edition a word of explanation may be worth while. The books published in the series are not pirated as some have thought from the fact that they cannot be sold in America, Great Britain and the British Colonies. The founder of this edition was Christian Bernhard Freiherr von Tauchnitz (1816-1895). The first volume was brought out in the year 1841; now the volumes reprinted by special arrangements of the publishers with the authors and the original copyright holders number over 4,600. The series include British, American, and German authors, and works on many subjects. The books issued are authorised editions and copyright editions, and can be sold where the original editions do not have the sole right.

The books published in this series should be of a good deal of interest to teachers and librarians in the East where the cost of books is great. There are many books in the Tauchnitz paper-covered edition which are fitted for use in literature courses in Middle Schools and Colleges. Where special or cloth-bound editions are not needed, and where a librarian has limited sums of money with which to build up series of standard authors the books advertised in the Tauchnitz edition are worthy of consideration.

H. F. MacNair, St. John's University, February 1924.

The Monroe Doctrine

A Complete History compiled by Charles Kohler, Savannah, Ga.

In his farewell address George Washington said, "Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or a very remote relation. . . . Hence therefore it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities." This statement of the great American in fact forms the basis of the doctrine under discussion. But it was formally announced by President Monroe in 1823. Daniel Webster has rightly observed that it is not a slight injury to American interests that makes out a case; it must be danger to American security, manifest and imminent danger to the essential interests and rights. So the doctrine was formulated by James Monroe and upheld by his successors as a means of self-preservation.

A reading of this little pamphlet will show that the Monroe Doctrine has proved to be of considerable use to America and has avoided bloodshed on more than one occasion. In face of this Doctrine no one can impute motives of imperialism to America.

That the safety of the Latin American Republics is ensured by the Monroe Doctrine is evident from the fact that Chile has already notified the United States that she unreservedly accepts the Monroe Doctrine both in letter and spirit; Argentine and other South American governments are expected to do likewise.

The book contains a fine picture of the founder of the Doctrine and also an account of his life.

H. P. Shastri.

Shanghai, Feb. 12, 1924.

Annual Meeting of China Society of America

The annual meeting of the China Society of America was held in New York at the Plaza Hotel on February 12. The toastmaster was Major General James G. Harbord and the speakers included Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to America; Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History; Chang Chien, Jr., Industrial Commissioner from China to Europe, America and Japan; and Roy Chapman Andrews, leader of the Third Asiatic Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History now operating in Mongolia.

St. Luke's Hospital Report

Over 82,000 outpatient visits and 2,600 hospital patients were received by St. Luke's hospital according to the 1923 statistical and financial report. To support this service, a turn-over of about Mex. \$90,000 was necessary, about one-third of which was contributed by the French and International Councils of Shanghai, the American church mission and foreign and Chinese firms and individuals. The remainder was earned by the hospital in fees. The statistical and financial data in the report are ample testimony to excellent work being done by the institution, which closed the year with a meager bank balance of Mex. \$125.

Assessor Allman to Practice Law in Shanghai

The resignation of Consul Norwood F. Allman, Junior American Assessor, from the American Consular Service to enter the private practice of law in Shanghai, in association with William S. Fleming affords another example of the folly of the United States in not giving its consular officials sufficient pay to keep experienced and valuable men in the service. He will be succeeded by Consul Howard Bucknell, Jr., now at Canton, who is expected to arrive with Mrs. Bucknell on the s. s. *President Grant* on March 8, and who will relieve Mr. Allman of his duties after March 15. Mr. Allman was appointed to the student interpreter corps from Virginia in 1916 and since completing the interpreter course at Peking has served in the Consulates at Antung, Nanking, Mukden, Tientsin, Tsinan, Chungking and Shanghai. He has been at Shanghai since October 1922, serving both as Senior and as Junior American Assessor, in addition to numerous purely consular duties. Mr. Bucknell was appointed student interpreter in 1919 and has served at Chungking, Changsha and Canton. He was recently promoted to be a Consul. Mr. and Mrs. Bucknell will reside at 16 Whangpoo Road in the American Consular Buildings.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MACNAIR, PH. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Bolshevistic and Soviet Russia

References: Pp. 1-4, 27-31

Questions: 1. How long have the Bolsheviks been in power in Russia? 2. How did they get into power? By what means have they stayed in power? 3. Who were the Mensheviks? 4. What can you say of the "independent" positions of Russia, China, and the United States? 5. Why is "Recognition" of importance to Russia? Which countries have recognized her? Which have not? 6. What has been the attitude of the United States toward recognizing Soviet Russia? Why? 7. What methods are being used by Russia to gain recognition? 8. What offers are being made or have been made to China to get her to recognize Russia? 9. Why are the Peking Gov't University professors apparently favorable to the project of recognizing Russia? What is Dr. C. T. Wang's attitude? 10. Who are the "White Guards"? 11. Who is M. Chicherin? What are his views on Soviet policy in the Far East? 12. What are the present relations between Japan and Russia? Explain fully.

Topic 2: Japan and the Philippines

References: P. 31

Questions: 1. Refer to a map and figure how far it is from the nearest Japanese territory to the northern part of the Philippines. 2. How far is it from Tokyo to Manila? 3. In case of war between the United States and Japan what would be the effect on the Islands? Would the Islands themselves be a source of strength or weakness? Explain. 4. In case the American government should grant independence to the Philippines would this include a guarantee of continued independence? 5. What is the meaning of the paragraph under discussion?

Topic 3: The Japanese in Manchuria

References: Pp. 16-17, 4

Questions: 1. Where and why and what is "Hoten"? Hoshigaura? 2. What is the purpose of the editorial paragraphs on this subject? 3. Why have the Japanese changed the name of places in Manchuria, Formosa, and Korea? 4. How long have the Japanese been in Manchuria? What is their status in different parts of those provinces? 5. Who planned the building of the city of Dairen and who actually built the city? Why? 6. What evidences can you cite to demonstrate the ability of the Japanese in Dairen and the prosperity of the city? 7. In what ways are the Japanese encouraging scientific research? 8. What can you say of the leased territory in Manchuria? 9. How long is Japan likely to remain in that territory?

Topic 4: French Criticism of the American Policy toward China

References: Pp. 12, 14

Questions: 1. What is meant by "peaceful penetration"? 2. In what ways are the Americans said to be peacefully penetrating the Far East? 3. What criticism of missionaries is made by M. Dubarbier? From your own acquaintance with missionaries what do you think of this discussion of their work? Why? 4. What is the writer's opinion of the Washington Conference? Why was China so well treated there according to M. Dubarbier? Do you agree? 5. What criticism of "Free China" is made? How are the Americans said to be to blame for this? 6. Summarize the arguments of this writer and give your own ideas on the subject.

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Civil War in Szechuen

References: Pp. 23-4

Questions: 1. What has happened recently to General Hsiung Keh-wu? 2. What is the position at present of General Liu Yu-kiu? Why is he supposed to be in a "safe" position? 3. Who is backing Yang Sen in Szechuen? 4. How is the latter prospering at present? Can you explain this? 5. Is it supposed that the "war" is over in this province? Why?

Topic 2: The Teaching of Chinese Self-Government

References: P. 10

Questions: 1. What is the declared aim of the National Institute of Self-government which has recently been formed? Where is it located? 2. What are "self-evident" laws? 3. Who are the founders of the new National Institute, and from where does the support for it come? 4. How many courses are offered, and along what lines? How long will it take to complete a course? 5. Who have acted as advisers for the school since its inception?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: The Salt Gabelle

References: Pp. 6-10

Questions: 1. What is at the bottom of the present trouble in the Salt Administration? 2. Name the chief production and consumption salt districts in China. 3. In what ways are foreigners connected with the salt administration? 4. What can you say of the amount of revenue paid into the group banks by the Salt Administration? 5. Why was the production of salt in modern refineries started in this country? What difficulties have arisen from this? 6. Who are the Hwai salt merchants and of what do they complain? 7. Which is better, Hwai salt or refined salt? Explain the reason for this and the significance of it. 8. What part does steam transportation play in this controversy? 9. What is the question of piao rent?

Topic 2: The China Trade Act of 1922: Its improvement

References: Pp. 4-6

Questions: 1. What was the object of this Act? What were the conditions preceding its passage? 2. Why has the matter of taxation played such an important part in reference to this Act and to American trade in China?

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—During the past week, the cotton market has been unsettled, with violent fluctuations, causing considerable nervousness owing to the continual decline in Mid-Americans. At the close, however, Mid-Americans recovered some 95 points, in consequence of which our market responded accordingly.

Regarding the outlook in the broadest way, it is impossible to divorce the future course of the market from the developments in the general economic situation. Any improvement in this direction would, in view of the preponderance of the speculative short interest, no doubt, be readily responded to by the market. On the other hand, although prices show a total decline of nearly seven taels a picul since the high level of the season, the serious question remains whether this decline has fully discounted the very material recession in business which is sure to follow in the wake of the unparalleled unsettled condition of China's economic market. On the whole, we feel that in times like the present, caution ("in bearing") must be recommended.

Yarn.—During the past week the yarn market has been nervous and erratic, and prices declined some three to four taels as compared with last week's level, due to the weakness of the raw material in the world markets. In all some 3,000 to 4,000 bales have changed hands for export to Chefoo, Canton, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Wuhu, Szechuen, Swatow, Hankow, Changsha and Yingkow.

Liverpool Market:—

Liverpool, February 28, 1924

Fully Middling Spot 17.15 Pence
" March 17.00 "
" May 16.94 "

Market:—Firm.

New York, February 28, 1924.

New York Market:—March 29.65 Cents
May 30.00 "
July 29.23 "
Oct. 26.08 "
Dec. 25.80 "
Spot 29.95 "

Market:—Steady.

Bombay, February 28, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May Rps. 572 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, March " 503 " "
Fine Oomra, March " 543 " "

Market:—Firm

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot Tls. 46.00
Shanghai, Spot " 43.00
M-ginned, Spot " 43.25
Taichong, Spot " 44.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot " 43.50
Ningpo, Spot " 41.00

Market:—Steady.

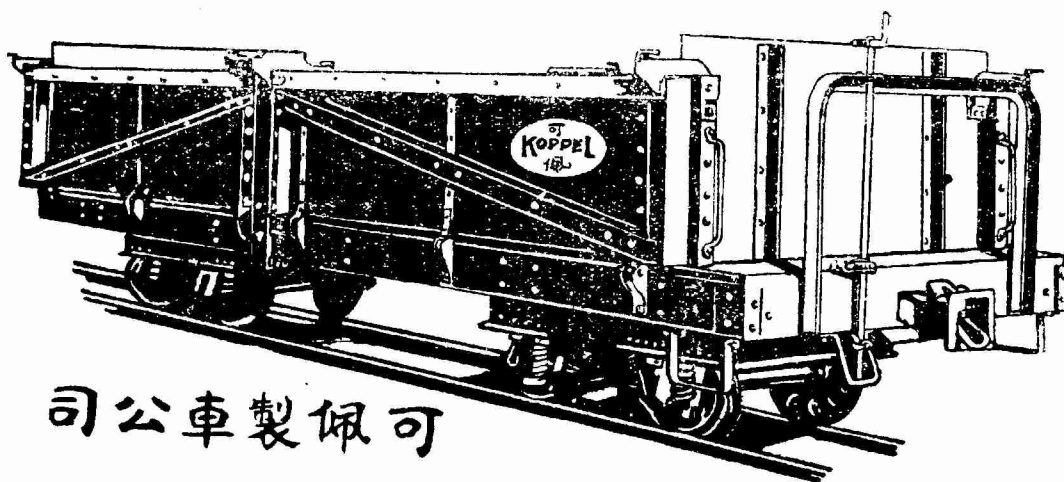


Returns of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pts.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Baies; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haitian Tls., Customs Rate Jan. Tls. 1.24 equal Gold

S. S. <i>President Harrison</i> , January 30, from U. S. A.	S. S. <i>Montague</i> , January 31, from U. S. A.	Leather, Calif. , 2	Gold Bars, ... Hk. Tls. 6, 210
Iron Wire Shorts Pls. 1,835	Wheat Pls. 30,000	Leather, Sole. , 698	Coins (\$20), Am. , 23,872
„ Horseshoes, Old .. , 330	S. S. <i>Iyo Maru</i> , February 2,	Malt , 17	„ (\$10), „ , 1,250
„ Scrap, Old , 609	To Darby:	Macaroni , 17	„ (\$5), „ , 1,402
Canned Asparagus , 104	Silk, Waste :	Oranges, Fresh , 139	Silver Coins (\$1), „ , 5,184
„ Fruits , 220	Other Ports, Bls. 92... , 302,58	Paper, Unclassed. , 9,874	„ (50 cents), „ , 4,094
Fruits, Dried, Unclassed. , 15	To New York.	Bells , 96	„ (25 „), „ , 1,597
Prunes , 53	Hats, Rush Pcs. 6,000	Lemons, Fresh , 87,450	„ (10 „), „ , 895
Raisins , 186	S. S. <i>Alabama Maru</i> , February 1,	Motor-cars Pcs. 21	„ (5 „), „ , 226
Pianos Pcs. 1	Canned Fish Doz. 203	Motor-trucks , 6	S. S. <i>Siberia Maru</i> , February 2, from U. S. A.
Typewriters , 16	To New York:	Scales , 4	Bleaching Powder Pls. 375
Canned Fish , 176	Camphor Pls. 100	Typewriters , 24	Paper, Wrapping , 31
Canned Meats , 500	S. S. <i>Dezwey</i> , Jan. 29, from U.S.A.	Canned Fish Doz. 203	Cigarettes Mille. 5,000
Canned Vegetables , 320	Flour, Wheat. , 20,859	„ Fruits , 103	S. S. <i>President Lincoln</i> , February 2,
Treasure, Silver Bars Hk. Tls. 423,345	Wheat , 16,500	„ Vegetables , 100	To San Francisco:
S. S. <i>West Montop</i> , January 28, from U. S. A.	S. S. <i>President Taft</i> , February 4, from U. S. A.	Coffee, in Tins , 62	Silk Piece Goods Pls. 4,27
Barley Pls. 1,290	Waterproof Cloth Yds. 1,876	Shirts , 92	„ Pongee, Honan , 15,98
Flour, Wheat. , 882	Silk Velvets, with Cotton	Underwear , 220	„ Shantung... , 4,46
Fruits, Dried, Unclassed , 26	back Catties 12	Cigarettes Mille 19,000	Tea, Black, Shanghai .. , 2
Lime, Chloride, of , 188	Cotton, Raw, Bls.	S. S. <i>Shinyo Maru</i> , February 4,	Tea, Black, Kiukiang .. , 2
Prunes , 33	100 Pls. 337	To San Francisco.	Tea, Scented, Shanghai .. , 1
Canned Fish , 400	Iron Nails, Wire. , 2	Groundnuts, in Shell .. Pls. 825	Tea, Scented, other Ports , 23
Oil, Lubricating Galls. 74,525	Zinc Sheets , 9	To Baltimore:	Tea, Green :
„ Unclassed , 9,945	Bacon and Hams , 4	Straw, White , 28	Gunpowder, Ningpo .. , 6
Turpentine, Mineral .. , 417	Coffee Beans , 13	To New York.	Young Hyson, other
	Fruits, Fresh , 13	Wool, Sheep's , 1,905	Ports Pls. 33
		Skin Crosses, Slink Pcs. 1,988	Cotton, Raw, Bls. 2.... Pls. 6
		Carpets Hk. Tls. 454	Egg, Albumen, Moist.. , 429
		S. S. <i>Shinyo Maru</i> , February 4,	Egg Whole, Frozen ... , 1,303
		To San Francisco:	Egg, Yolk, Moist , 350
		Treasure:	

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



司公車製佩可

KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

**C. P. O. Box 743:
Peking**

No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai
Manila Iloilo

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, March 5th, 1924.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since our last circular the London price of silver is down $\frac{1}{8}$ d. to $33\frac{3}{8}$ d. the quotation for forward at $33\frac{1}{2}$ d. is also $\frac{1}{8}$ d. down. Our official rate for T/T on London after going to $3/3\frac{1}{2}$ d. to-day receded to last week's closing price $33\frac{1}{2}$ d. Exchange business has been small during the week and we close steady with $3/3\frac{1}{2}$ d. March, and $\frac{1}{8}$ d. per month down forward quoted for T/T on London.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver Tls. 30,253,000 an increase of Tls. 446,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... \$ 46,060,000 an increase of \$ 1,160,000.

Silver Yen, ... Yen. 800,000,

Estimated value Tls. 63,976,000 as against Tls. 46,216,000 held at this time last year.

T	Average rates for Febr.	Thursday Feb. 28	Friday Feb. 29	Saturday March 1	Monday March 3	Tuesday March 4	Wednesday March 5
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	3/3.440	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3/3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3/3
D/Dts. "	—	3/3 $\frac{1}{8}$	3/3 $\frac{1}{8}$	3/3 $\frac{1}{8}$	3/3 $\frac{3}{8}$	3/3 $\frac{3}{8}$	3/3 $\frac{1}{8}$
4m/1 "	—	3/3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3/3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3/3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3/3 $\frac{3}{8}$	3/3 $\frac{3}{8}$	3/3 $\frac{1}{4}$
T/T India	432.119	232 $\frac{3}{4}$	233 $\frac{1}{4}$	234	236 $\frac{1}{2}$	235 $\frac{1}{2}$	233 $\frac{1}{2}$
T/T France	1,608.333	1705	1660	1675	1680	1715	1695
T/T N. Y.	70.809	69 $\frac{3}{4}$	70	70	70 $\frac{1}{4}$	70 $\frac{1}{4}$	69 $\frac{3}{4}$
T/T H'kong	71.643	72	72	72	72	72	72
T/T Japan	64.417	64 $\frac{3}{4}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	63 $\frac{3}{4}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
T/T Batavia	196.167	194	194	194	195	195	194
T/T Straits	71.595	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	72 $\frac{1}{4}$	71 $\frac{3}{4}$	71 $\frac{3}{4}$	72 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bk's buying rates							
4m/1 B/L. T Cred. D/A }	3/5.440	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5 $\frac{1}{4}$	3/5 $\frac{1}{4}$	3/5
4m/1 " D/P	—	3/5 $\frac{1}{8}$	3/5 $\frac{1}{8}$	3/5 $\frac{1}{8}$	3/5 $\frac{3}{8}$	3/5 $\frac{3}{8}$	3/5 $\frac{1}{8}$
6m/1 " D/A	3/5.917	3/5 $\frac{1}{4}$	3/5 $\frac{1}{4}$	3/5 $\frac{1}{4}$	3/5 $\frac{3}{8}$	3/5 $\frac{3}{8}$	3/5 $\frac{1}{4}$
4m/1 B/E. T U. D/A, D/P }	1,688.333	1785	1740	1755	1760	1795	1775
4m/1 N. Y. Lc.	74.303	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$
4m/1 " Docs	—	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	74	74	73 $\frac{3}{4}$

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling Bullion.

* London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.

* N. Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)

Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch

Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)

Shanghai Mexican Dollars per \$100 Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

**Closing Price in New York for Previous day

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 104.34
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 429 $\frac{3}{8}$
London open Market of rate Dis. 3 m/s.	3 $\frac{3}{8}$ %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/4 $\frac{5}{8}$
" 4	3 $\frac{7}{8}$ %	Hongkong on "	T/T 2/4
" 6	3 $\frac{1}{8}$ %	Yokohama " "	T/T 2/1 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorized Capital \$10,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital \$ 7,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: Peking EXECUTIVE OFFICE: Shanghai

BRANCHES:

Peking Shanghai Tsinan Harbin
Hankow Shihkiachwang Tientsin

Correspondents throughout the World
including the Interior of China.

YOUR BANKING BUSINESS SOLICITED

General Banking Business Transacted,
Drafts Issued and Telegraphic Transfers
Effected, Foreign Exchange Bought and Sold,
Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit
Issued, Interest Allowed on Fixed Deposits,
Current and Savings Accounts.

Through our Connections with Banks in America
and Europe and Our Affiliations in China,
We Are Well Equipped to Serve Our Clients
in Their Domestic and Foreign Trade.

SHANGHAI OFFICE: 11A Nanking Road

Louis Shen,
T. W. Chu,

V. H. Petrie,

Assistant Managers

Manager

Telephone C. 5841, 5842, 5843

Telegraphic Address: Codes Used: Bentley's Complete Phrase,
"SinamBank, Shanghai Western Union Code, Whitelaw's 401 Millions Code

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established 1916)

Subscribed Capital.....\$2,000,000.00

Paid up Capital.....\$1,500,000.00

Reserve Fund.....\$ 290,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH

27 Jinkee Road

Telegraphic Address "CHUNG FOO"

Central 1929 Manager's Office

Telephone Numbers .. 6468
.. 6469 } General Office
.. 6470
.. 5620 T. T. Department

Branches and Agencies in China

Tientsin Antung Hangchow Ningpo
Shanghai Canton Hongkong Shashi
Peking Changchun Hsuechow Soochow
Hankow Changsha I-chang Tsinkiangpu
Changteh Kiukiang Wushih
Chengchow Nanking Wuhu
Chinkiang Pengpu Yangchow
Fengtien Shaoshing

Foreign Agencies and Correspondents

Baltimore Cincinnati Montreal San Francisco
Berlin Cleveland New York Seattle
Boston Detroit Osaka St. Louis
Buffalo Kobe Paris Tokio
Cebu London Philadelphia Washington
Chicago Manila Pittsburgh Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business
transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed
Deposits in taels, dollars and other currencies according to
arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust
Business undertaken.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

Y. R. Sun, Manager

F. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.

U. S. MARSHAL, }
DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN :

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 12 Noon of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083-4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: { W. W. Blume
Roland S. Haskell
Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

March 1, 1924	Crim. No. 565,	U. S. v. John P. Kelly;
		testimony taken of Foster
		H. Kries; submitted.
" "	" "	567, U. S. v. E. Johnson;
		plea of guilty; submitted.
" "	" "	566, U. S. v. L. Hansen;
		plea of guilty; submitted.
" "	" "	568, U. S. v. C. L. Bennett;
		testimony taken of Sung
		An Yi, C. Doyle, and C.
		L. Bennett; submitted.
" "	" "	564, U. S. v. M. L. Moody;
		plea of guilty; submitted.
" "	" "	560, U. S. v. P. Giovannini;
		plea of guilty; submitted.
" "	" "	463, U. S. v. P. Giovannini;
		testimony taken of
		Mungal Singh and P.
		Giovannini; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

(By the Commissioner)

March 1, 1924	Crim. No. 567,	U. S. v. E. Johnson;
		sentence.
" "	" "	566, U. S. v. L. Hansen;
		sentence.
" "	" "	568, U. S. v. C. L. Bennett;
		sentence.
" "	" "	564, U. S. v. M. L. Moody;
		assessed costs and warned.

EMIL S. FISCHER, Plaintiff, vs. CHARLES STONE, Defendant
WOO YUNG CHONG, First Intervenor,
ALICE RUDE HANSEN, Second Intervenor.

(continued from last week)

But the testimony (II, 45, 51-54, 128-130) is undisputed that defendant was thus to register the title as trustee for the second intervenor, that there was no consideration (II, 128) and that defendant, like many other registered owners in Shanghai was to hold merely the dry legal title giving the second intervenor a "Declaration of Trust" as evidence of her equitable and real title.

The Danish title deed was accordingly cancelled on Feb. 1, 1921, (I, 20, Ex. E) and the title transferred for registration to the American land office. Nearly two months before the registration was complete, however, defendant executed what purported to be a "Declaration of Trust" (Ex. 5) to the first intervenor. But the letter (Ex. 4) accompanying it recites:

"It is understood, however, that you are retaining these papers only for the purpose of security for monies advanced to Reid's Limited Inc., under Compradore Agreement dated April 1st, 1921, and will be returned when no money is owing to you by this Company". (Cf. II, 177, *et seq.*)

In other words the first intervenor, in taking this title deed and what purported to be a "Declaration of Trust," understood that he was receiving nothing more than security-i. e. a mortgage. Moreover the property which was thus pledged was, and had been for many years, in the possession of the second intervenor who paid the taxes, collected the rents and carried the insurance (II, 132, Ex. h-m). This constituted possession²⁰ which was notice²¹ to the first intervenor of her rights in the premises.

"It is a general principle," said Judge Cooley,²² "that, where one is in the open and visible possession of lands, claiming rights or equities therein, his possession is constructive notice to the world of what these rights and equities are. One, therefore, who accepts any deed, mortgage, lease or other instrument purporting to convey, charge or otherwise affect the lands while they are thus possessed, will take subject to the rights or equities claimed, if they actually exist."

"Possession by one who is not the owner of record," observes Judge Jones in his monumental work,²³ "is a fact which should induce one proposing to purchase to inquire whether the possession is founded on any right or title. It is notice of the rights of the occupant, whatever they may be; and if he claim by deed his possession is regarded by most authorities as equivalent to the recording of such deed."

But the first intervenor had more than constructive notice; for there is testimony (II, 48, cf. 72) that he was informed that the property was the second in-

20. Cyc. XXXI, 924 *et seq.*

21. "This adverse possession was in itself notice that he held the land under a title, the character of which the complainant was bound to ascertain. *Landis v. Brant*, 10 How. 375, 13 L. ed., 449." *Catron, J. in Lea v. Cooper Co.*, 21 How. (U. S.) 493, 16 L. ed. 205. "Actual, visible and open possession is equivalent to registry". *Noyes v. Hall*, 97 U. S. 34, 24 L. ed. 909. "Possession is notice". *Bispham, Equity* (7th. ed.), 408. In *Oberlander v. Butcher*, 67 Neb. 410; 93 N. W. 764, we had occasion to say: "Appellants were chargeable with notice, not only of the fact that appellee was in possession but also of her 'right, title, and interest.'" See also Federal cases cited in *Ruling Case Law*, XVII, 719-721.

22. Notes to Blackstone's Commentaries, II, 344.

23. Mortgages, (6th. ed.) sec. 586.

March 1, 1924, Crim. No. 560, U. S. v. P. Giovannini; assessed costs and warned.
 " " " " " 563, U. S. v. P. Giovannini; assessed costs and warned.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Feb. 27, 1924, Cause No. 2392, In re application of Barry C. Eastham for admission to the bar; petition; certificate.
 " 27, " " " 2175, L. G. Husar v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; answer to amended complaint; motion for default judgment.
 " 27, " " " 2388, In re Maria W. P. Wilson's estate; administrator's oath.
 " 27, " " " 2367, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. F. A. Bowen; plaintiff's reply.
 " 27, " " " 1544, Emil S. Fischer v. Charles Stone et al.; marshal's report on disposition of property and funds.
 " 27, " " " 2324, In re The American Manufacturing Co. of China, Inc.; receiver's special report on claim of Upham estate.
 " 28, " " " 417, Henry P. Newman's Mandschurische etc. v. Batouieff, Zimmerman & Co.; motion for hearing.
 " 28, " " " 2388, In re Maria W. P. Wilson's estate; bond; letters of administration.
 " 29, " " " 2387, Smith v. Smith; motion to dismiss.
 " 29, " " " 2390, Walter Bornhorst v. R. J. Hoch and N. A. Anderson; complaint; summons issued.
 " 29, " " " 2341, In re Richard Swain's will; inventory.
 " 29, " " " 2391, Dowdall, Read & Tulasne v. The Shanghai Building Co. Inc. et al.; complaint; summons issued.
 " 29, " " " 2317, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; petition for writ of error; assignment of errors.
 March 1 " Corpn. " 161, The Commercial and Credit Information Bureau, articles of incorporation.
 " 3, " Cause " 417, Henry P. Newman's Mandschurische etc. v. Batouieff, Zimmerman & Co.; answer to motion for hearing.
 " 3, " " " 2360, V. Richter v. T. Tapia; demurrer to amended complaint.
 " 3, " " " 2355, Eisler v. Irons; praecipe for execution; writ of execution issued.
 " 3, " " " 1676, Merchandise Brokerage Co. v. Getz Bros. & Co. of the Orient, Ltd.; mandate from U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.
 " 3, " " " 2391, Dowdall, Read & Tulasne v. The Shanghai Building Co. Inc. et al.; marshal's return of summons.
 " 3, " " " 2385, Mao Sha Tse v. W. M. Smith et al.; marshal's return of summons.

(By the Commissioner)

Feb. 28, 1924, Crim. No. 562, U. S. v. J. H. Free; complaint.
 " 28, " " " 563, U. S. v. P. W. Giovannini; complaint.
 " 28, " " " 564, U. S. v. D. L. Moody; complaint.
 " 28, " Civil " 152, L. C. Publishing Co. v. B. D. Stewart; marshal's return of summons.
 " 28, " Crim. " 565, U. S. v. J. P. Kelly; complaint; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.

tervenor's and he admits (II, 160) that defendant told him he had bought it from her. But the first intervenor had no right to rely upon this mere statement of an interested party unsupported by documents. Having actual knowledge, as well as constructive notice of second intervenor's title he was bound to follow it up by inquiry into the relations between her and the defendant. Had he done so he would have found, as we have seen, that defendant was a mere trustee, with no authority to convey the title nor to pledge it for more than Tls. 10,000. That he had authority to pledge it to that extent seems clear from the second intervenor's own testimony (II, 126, 131, 132, 136, 137, 140). Besides, the first intervenor is contradicted in stating (II, 159-161, 163, 176) that her husband was present when the use of the title deed as security was discussed. The latter's claim (II, 43 *et seq.*) that defendant purloined the deed from the safe and pledged it without the second intervenor's knowledge or consent, is not only contrary to the averments of her petition (par. 6) but is abandoned in her counsel's brief (p. 22). Her avowed purpose in having the registry transferred from the Danish, to the American Land Office, was "to help Reid's Ltd. with Tls. 10,000" (II, 136) and it could hardly have mattered to her whether it was obtained from a bank or from the first intervenor.

The transaction between the latter and defendant, both intervenors agree, therefore, was a pledge of the title deed to secure a loan. They differ only as to its amount. The second intervenor testifies (II, 126, 131-140) as we have seen, that she authorized no more than Tls. 10,000. In this she is corroborated by her husband (II, 46). Their interest is no greater on this point than that of the first intervenor who does not deny the second intervenor's testimony (II, 130) that he never consulted her and has no first hand knowledge of her agreement with defendant. Moreover, when the proposal was first made to him, (Ex. 1) the limit of the loan was fixed at an even less amount. The first intervenor, too, had other security (II, 172, 181). Under this state of the evidence we must find that the first intervenor's claim that he was secured by the title deed for a sum exceeding Tls. 10,000 has not been established. Indeed we doubt if the evidence discloses advancements in anything like the amount claimed.

Finally the first intervenor had both knowledge and notice of plaintiff's mortgage. He admits (II, 166, 165, 166) that he was informed of it and its place of registry but that he did not take the trouble to inspect the latter. Had he done so he would have found the following notation:

(Continued next week)

Feb. 29, 1924, Civil. No. 149, Gun Kwei Long v. Carl Crow; plaintiff's memorandum brief.
 March 1, " Crim. " 566, U. S. v. L. Hansen; complaint.
 " 1, " " " 567, U. S. v. E. Johnson; complaint.
 " 1, " " " 568, U. S. v. C. L. Bennett; complaint.
 " 3, " Civil " 152, L. C. Publishing Co. v. B. D. Stewart; answer.
 " 3, " " " 108, Asia Butchery Co. v. L. Slegman; subpoena issued; marshal's return of subpoena.



CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line)														Nanking to Shanghai North—Down													
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Local	3rd & 4th	Express	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast	Local	Fast	Local	Local	Night Express	STATIONS	Local	Fast	Local	Local	Fast	3rd & 4th	3rd & 4th	Fast	Local	Local	Express	Local	Night Express
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30	Peking ... d.											9.05	—	—
Nansiang ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.43	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	20.05	Tientsin East ... d.											13.00	—	9.35
Soochow ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39				Do. ... d.											13.20	10.06	—
Wushih ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36				Tientsin Central ... d.											21.57	19.50	—
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38				Do. ... d.											6.51	6.00	—
Tanyang ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38						Hsuehchow ... d.											14.38	16.02	—
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33						Pukow ... d.											15.50	16.15	23.00
Nanking ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02						Nanking ... d.											17.29	18.27	0.52
Pukow ... d.														Chinkiang ... d.											18.03	19.26	—
Hsuehchow ... d.														Tanyang ... d.											18.57	20.46	2.41
Tsinanfu ... d.														Changchow ... d.											19.43	21.52	3.53
Tientsin Central ... d.														Wushih ... d.											20.32	—	4.58
Tientsin East ... a.														Soochow ... d.											20.35	—	6.26
Do. ... d.														Nansiang ... d.											21.05	22.00	6.50
Peking ... a.														Shanghai North a.													

R. Restaurant Cars

* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line)									Zahkou-Shanghai North									Up	
STATIONS		Fast Local	Ex-press	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Ex-press	STATIONS		Local	Fast Local	Ex-press	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast	Fast Local	Night Ex-press
			R.		R.				R.					R.			R.		R.
Shanghai North.....dep.		..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15	Zahkou.....d.		..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Jessfield.....dep.		..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30	Hangchow.....d.		..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Siccawei.....dep.		..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36	Changan.....d.		..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
L'hw Junction.....dep.		..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50	Yehshah.....d.		..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.34	19.45
										Kashling.....d.		..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
										Kashai.....d.		..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
										Sungkiang.....d.		..	8.37	10.52	..	14.43	17.49	..	21.42
Shanghai South.....dep.		..	8.06	9.06	13.35	15.50	17.5	18.15	19.20	Lung'wa Junction.....d.		8.37	9.37	11.37	13.52	16.07	18.15	..	22.27
Lung'wa Junction.....arr.		..	8.23	9.23	13.43	15.58	17.53	18.33	19.38	Shanghai South.....a.		8.55	9.55	11.55	14.10	16.25	19.00	..	23.45
Sungkiang.....dep.		..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29										
Kashai.....dep.		..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16										
Kashling.....dep.		7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46										
Yehshah.....dep.		7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	..	..	..	22.17										
Changan.....dep.		8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	..	..	..	22.51	L'hw Junction.....d.		..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Hangchow.....dep.		9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	..	..	..	23.45	Siccawei.....d.		..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Zahkou.....arr.		10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	..	..	..	24.00	Jessfield.....d.		..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
										Shanghai North.....a.		..	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou

(Kiangshoo Branch Line)

Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao ... dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	18.30
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	18.45
Hangchow ... dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	..	..	17.50	18.50
Zahkou ... arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	..	..	18.15	19.15
Zahkou ... dep.	7.45	9.49	12.00	..	..	18.30	19.30
Hangchow ... dep.	8.00	10.11	12.21	14.20	15.31	18.51	19.51
Kenshangmun ... dep.	8.17	10.22	12.32	14.31	15.42	19.02	20.02
Konzenchiao ... arr.	8.30	10.35	12.45	14.44	15.55	19.15	20.15